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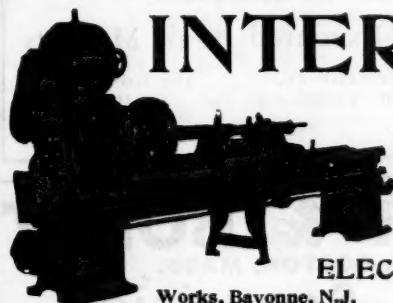
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ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, JULY 13, 1907.

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Arrangements have been completed for the selection of the team of riflemen to represent the United States in the coming contest with riflemen of other nations in Canada in September. Americans generally, especially those interested in military affairs, will be glad to hear that the competitions for the Palma trophy are to be resumed. In connection with the organization of the American team, which will compete for the military championship of the world, Gen. James A. Drain, president of the National Rifle Association of America, the governing body for rifle shooting in this country, is making an appeal for public donations to the amount necessary to send the American team to Ottawa, Canada, where the match will be shot. It is estimated that \$2,000 will be sufficient to cover all the expenses of preparing and sending the team. When the Palma trophy match was first instituted in this country in 1876, it was won twice in succession by the United States. Later, interest having waned, the match was not shot again until 1901, when a team from Canada captured it. In 1902 Great Britain defeated the United States and Canada. It will be remembered in 1903 an American team went to England to contest for this trophy against teams from Great Britain, Canada, Australia, France, Norway and Natal. We outshot all the other teams and the match was awarded to this country. A question having arisen as to the kind of barrels used on the rifles of the American team, the trophy was returned to the custody of the British Rifle Association subject to future challenge. Since then there has been no contest for the trophy. All Americans are anxious to see the famous trophy come back to the United States under conditions which would allow of no controversy, and intense interest is being taken in the coming contest. The subscription list for the expenses of the American team has been headed by the National Rifle Association with \$100. Gen. Lawrason Riggs, of Baltimore, Md., has given \$100, and J. A. Haskell, of New York, another \$100; and the Michigan State Rifle Association, \$100. Subscriptions may be sent to Gen. James A. Drain, 290 Broadway, New York, or to Col. N. B. Thurston, 280 Broadway, New York, who will be captain of the team.

Capt. Campbell King, 1st U.S. Inf., has an article on "The Peace Training of Armies" in the Journal of the U.S. Infantry Association in which he utters an earnest protest against the traditional American habit of trusting to Providence or luck for success in war. "As a nation, from a military standpoint," he says, "we have become confirmed gamblers. In the beginning of our history, from an unreasonable fear of armies inherited from our idea of the then existing forms of monarchical government, we declined to provide for the military needs of our country both in its internal and external relations. We preferred to gamble on the possibilities that good fortune would favor us. And fortune has favored us. Through no foresight or wisdom of our own, but by a lucky combination of circumstances we have been ultimately successful in every war we have undertaken, though we have always paid the extra price entailed by lack of preparation. History recounts at length the successes of our arms, but touches us very lightly upon the fortunate conditions that permitted these successes, and the weakness of our military system which has always cost us so dear and would have lost us the wars had it been reasonably possible for us to lose such wars as we have undertaken. Hence, looking no deeper than the final results, our people are wont to consider that our policy of military gambling has been justified by the experience of the past and we are ready to gamble again in the future. The greatness of the United States has thrust us into the midst of the threatening political arena of the great powers. There each guards his own with kindly speech and friendly mien, but ever at his back the mailed battalions stand, armed cap-a-pie with lance in rest. Is it wise for us to

wait to don our armor until some bugle sounds the charge?"

Notwithstanding the self-evident fact that the question as to how long the Army of Cuban Pacification will remain in the island must be determined very largely by the conduct of the Cubans themselves, the native radicals seem to believe that they can hasten the withdrawal of the American troops by a policy of bluff and bluster. As noted in the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL last week, one of these voluble agitators, Gen. Loynas del Castillo, recently cabled to the Secretary of War that a further delay of eighteen months in restoring the Cuban republic would be unjust and unlawful, and that Cuba is anxious that her independence be not postponed one day after July 4, 1908. To this Secretary Taft replied through Governor Magoon that he had not changed his opinion that it would take eighteen months to put things in shape for the re-establishment of Cuban authority. Whereupon the fiery General del Castillo solemnly assures the Havana reporters that if the Americans fail to keep their promises war would surely follow, that the best elements of the population would take up arms against the United States and that the Cubans would win. The sole effect of talk like this is to complicate the work of the American authorities in Cuba and make more difficult the withdrawal of the United States troops. As the Havana Daily Telegraph truly remarks: "No good can come from encouraging irreconcilables in the belief that they can dictate to the Washington government. The radical leaders have a large clientele of ignorant followers who can easily be deluded to believe that such complaisance on the part of the American Secretary of War arises from fear of the redoubtable Constitutional generals who duly impressed him with their terribleness last September."

Following is a list of the general officers of the Army of the United States in the order of their entrance to the military Service, Regular or Volunteer, not counting service as a cadet at the Military Academy. The numbers following the names show their present relative rank on the active list. The dates show the date of the original entrance into the Service. The stars indicate graduates of the Military Academy and the figures at the end of each line the date of retirement. Two go out this year; three in 1908, two in 1909, three in 1910, three in 1911, one in 1914, one in 1915, one in 1917, one in 1918, one in 1919, one in 1920, two in 1924 and one, Funston, not until 1929:

1. McCaskey, 1861.....	April 20	7	1907
2. *Godfrey, 1861.....	April 26	16	1907
3. *Greely, 1861.....	July 26	5	1908
4. *Morton, 1861.....	July 29	20	1910
5. *Hodges, 1861.....	Aug. 20	21	1911
6. *Weston, 1861.....	Nov. 26	3	1909
7. *Thomas, 1862.....	April 1	19	1911
8. *Davis, 1862.....	June 17	22	1908
9. *MacArthur, 1862.....	Aug. 4	1	1909
10. Hall, 1865.....	Sept. 29	18	1908
11. Myer, 1865.....	Oct. 26	17	1910
12. *Dutton, 1869.....	June 15	14	1911
13. *Edgerly, 1870.....	June 15	13	1910
14. *Grant, 1871.....	June 12	4	1914
15. *Carter, 1873.....	June 13	9	1915
16. *Bliss, 1875.....	June 16	10	1917
17. *Barry, 1877.....	June 15	11	1919
18. *Bell, 1878.....	June 14	6	1920
19. *Mills, 1879.....	June 13	12	1918
20. Wood, 1886.....	June 5	2	1924
21. *Pershing, 1886.....	July 1	15	1924
22. Funston, 1898.....	May 13	8	1929

The Hague correspondent of the New York Sun says: "If the Peace Conference should sit for a full year it would not be possible to discuss adequately, much less decide, all the proposals for sweeping changes of the rules of warfare now before its various committees. It is these questions and not the problem of the prevention of war which have absorbed the attention of the delegates. They are so complex, so transcendently important to the principal Powers that it is already becoming evident that little will result from the mass of arguments and conflicting interests which are being developed. The present confusion will lead to a deadlock, as similar circumstances did in the last conference. The leaders will say to each other: 'Well, what can we do to prove that our labors have not been entirely abortive?' Already much pressure is being brought to bear from certain sources. The London Times correspondent describes the members of the conference as 'cosmopolitan swelled heads who conceive that friendship for every country but their own is proof of superior enlightenment and moral rectitude, timid or astute persons who always seek refuge in half measures, irrespective of the import of the measures they are asked to halve, and honest fanatics who believe that if only the conference would decree a millennium the millennium would begin.' Attention is called to the fact that the Greeks had their Amphictyonic Leagues, or meetings of neighbors. The most famous was that of Delphi, whose deputies met twice every year, alternately at Delphi and Thermopylae, but although its decisions were sacred and inviolable they led as often to war as to peace."

We publish in another column a letter from a soldier of the 8th U.S. Cavalry, stationed at Fort Robinson, Neb., which describes, not only a gross insult to the Army uniform, but what also appears to have been a contemptible act of ingratitude. That the soldiers of the regiment named should have furnished the sports and music for a Fourth of July celebration in the neighboring town of Crawford only to be rewarded by being charged quadruple rates for admission to the dance pavilion shows that the people whom they helped to en-

tain are narrow-minded and close-fisted in equal degree. We venture the prediction that it will be an extremely frigid day when the men of the 8th Cavalry give the residents of Crawford a chance to insult them again.

Capt. James Evelyn Pilcher, U.S.A., whose essay on "The Training of Medical Officers of the State Forces" won the Enno Sander Prize, has discussed his subject in a manner that will command the approval of medical officers both of the Army and the National Guard. His purpose is to indicate the methods which should be employed in training the medical officers of state troops in order that they may best qualify themselves not only for local service, but for mobilization with national troops. The need of such a system has been shown by the experience of every war in which the United States has engaged, and, as Captain Pilcher points out, the essential feature is uniformity of training along the lines of medico-military administration.

The city of Buffalo, New York, is to have an "Old Home Week" celebration from Sept. 1 to 7, inclusive, and members of the Services who are former residents of Buffalo are asked to send their addresses to the Old Home Week Committee in order to receive souvenir invitations. Buffalo has given two Presidents to the United States. The survivor of this twain, Grover Cleveland, is expected to deliver an address at the dedication of a monument to William McKinley. The monument, it is expected, will be unveiled by President Roosevelt. It stands on Niagara Square, opposite the house in which lived and died the other Buffalo President, Millard Fillmore. On Sept. 6, McKinley Day, when the monument will be dedicated, there will be a parade of Federal troops and militia from New York and other states.

It may be of service to our readers to know the exact provisions of the law relating to special delivery letters which went into effect on July 1. It provides: "That from and after July 1, 1907, when in addition to the stamps required to transmit any letter or package of mail matter through the mails there shall be attached to the envelope or covering ten cents' worth of ordinary stamps of any denomination, with the words 'special delivery' or their equivalent written or printed on the envelope or covering, under such regulations as the Postmaster General may prescribe, the said package shall be handled, transmitted and delivered in all respects as though it bore a regulation 'special delivery' stamp."

It is reported that an Army officer whose eccentricities have disturbed the repose of the War Department is to be medically examined for retirement on the theory that he is suffering from paranoia. The medical definition of this disease would suggest the possibility that there may be others who suffer from it, for it is described as "a chronic mental disease, characterized by fixed logical or systematized delusions of persecution, unseen or impossible agencies, or of self-exaltation, the emotions and memory being only paroxysmally defective, while, however, the life of the individual is dominated by the delusions."

We are in receipt of a copy of the first number of the Philippines Military Journal, an attractive, high class and carefully edited semi-monthly magazine, just established in Manila and devoted to the interests of the Army and Navy, the Constabulary and the veteran army of the Philippines. Our new contemporary starts well and with a manifest determination to win success by deserving it. The high standard which it has set for itself is sufficiently indicated by the following statement in its salutatory: "We will cover the local field as thoroughly and as well as does the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL at home."

The receipts of the Treasury of the United States for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1907, were \$86,945,542 in excess of the expenditures. The total receipts for the year were \$665,306,134, which exceeds by over \$70,000,000 the revenues of any other year in the history of the government. The receipts from customs for the year aggregated \$333,230,126, which is \$33,000,000 in excess of any other year. The internal revenue receipts amounted to \$270,309,388, which is also more than ever before realized, except during the Civil and Spanish War periods.

Commenting on Army conditions, the New York Sun says: "Promotion to the post of non-commissioned officer brings an enormously increased responsibility and only a pitifully increased pay. The distinction of the chevron of the corporal or the sergeant makes its appeal to some, but the distinction of the chevron plus a proper wage for what a sergeant or even a corporal must know and do well would appeal to a much larger number. It would introduce into the Service a now lacking inducement of increased pay plus opportunity."

A vedette torpedo boat, invented by Count Recope, which the French navy is reported to have purchased, is said to economize both men and money. Two men only are necessary to work it. It costs \$10,000, and travels at the rate of 16 knots.

Rear Admiral Sir Percy Scott has been appointed to succeed Rear Admiral George Neville, C.V.O., as rear admiral commanding the First Cruiser Squadron of the British navy, which recently visited the United States.

In an article on "The New Naval Policy of the United States" in the Illustrated Sunday Magazine, Hon. George N. Southwick, M.C., says: "So far as constructive ability is concerned this country is the equal of any in the sisterhood of nations. But we are woefully behind in the matter of the time which it takes us to build a battleship. Whether in a private plant or a government yard at least three years have been required to build one of the type of the Connecticut or the Maine. At the same rate of progress it will be four years, at least, before the two Dreadnoughts are ready for their trial trips. For some reason, which I cannot explain, England is far ahead of us in this particular. From the date her builders lay the keel of a battleship less than two years is required before that vessel will be ready for her guns and her complement of men. In fact, I understand that she has recently broken the record by producing one of these leviathans in something less than fifteen months. Even Japan, since opening her own shipyards, has astonished the world by the speed with which she can construct a fighting ship. If we are to keep abreast of the world we must brace up and keep things humming. We can't afford to spend three or four years in the building of a vessel which England or Japan could duplicate in a year and a half. In this one respect we are behind the foremost nations and it is not in the nature of the American people to take a back seat for any people of the earth. Congress has shown a disposition to supply the necessary funds to enable the American people to have the highest type of war vessels and it only remains for our builders, whether private or official, to put the necessary steam into their operations to assure us the place on the seas which we should occupy and which will make more for the peace of the world than all the International Congresses which can be held in a century."

Apocryphal to the visit of Admiral Yamamoto to this country, the New York Tribune says: "One day in 1878 two cadets, named Togo and Yamamoto, slipped out of the naval academy at Tokyo and applied to Saigo Takamori for admission to the ranks of his rebellious forces. Saigo, as if with some prescience of his own failure and of their future worth, refused and bade them return to Tokyo and pursue their studies with all diligence, adding: 'The country may need your services some day.' Saigo soon met with overwhelming defeat. But twenty-five years later the two cadets won for Japan the mastery of the East Asian seas. Gombay Yamamoto, baron and admiral, of the Satsuma clan, is not so well known as a sea fighter as his old chum Togo. As an organizer of the navy he stands second to no man in Japan. Before the Chinese war he was a captain. At the outbreak of that war he was made the practical head of the navy department, though nominally under the Minister. It was his task to enlarge the navy, to persuade parliament to make needed appropriations and to put the right men at the head of navy yards and squadrons. Practically the whole organization of the Japanese navy for the last dozen years has been his work. Its efficiency is his best tribute. Such is the man who visits America at this time—one of the best representatives of the Japanese spirit of scientific organization and of indomitable courage and ambition. In addition he is, like most Japanese, a sincere friend of America and an enthusiastic admirer of the Anglo-Saxon race and its civilization. He is to be esteemed as a man, admired as a statesman-warrior and welcomed as a friend."

Captain Cody, whose manlifting kites have been acquired by the British government and whose services have been engaged by the army balloon department, is, according to the Scientific American, at present occupied in experiments with a kite similar in design to those already in operation, but which is propelled by a gasoline motor. For the purpose of his investigations the large balloon shed has been placed at his disposal. During the recent visit of Prince Fushimi and King Edward to Aldershot a series of maneuvers and demonstrations were carried out with the apparatus under cover, which proved eminently successful. On this occasion the apparatus was held in check by slipping tackle to a rope running at 30 degrees from the ground from one end of the building to the other. When the motor was set in operation the kite traveled from end to end of the building steadily and evenly. So far it has been possible to carry out successful flights for a distance of 1,200 feet, the limit of the experimental range of operations, with two trail ropes and loaded with two 56-pound weights, which approximately coincide with the weight of the average man. During the present summer a number of larger flights over a greater range in the open air are to be carried out.

Fire which started near the sailroom of the French battleship Hoche, while lying in the harbor of Toulon on the night of July 5, so endangered the vessel that to prevent her destruction she was sunk in a slip adjoining the one in which the battleship Jéna was wrecked by an explosion, with great loss of life, on March 12 last. The origin of the fire is a mystery. This is the third conflagration to break out on board ships at Toulon within a month. The incident has created much disquietude in naval circles, and a rigid inquiry is being made. The damage to the Hoche is not serious. While the French submarine Rubis was undergoing a trial at Cherbourg, July 6, and when the water had partially submerged the vessel, the mechanics stationed inside to keep a lookout came hurriedly out of the hatch and reported that she was filling with water, apparently from an open valve. All the costly electric apparatus on board was ruined. No lives were lost. An inquiry has been ordered to fix the responsibility for the serious damage, amounting to practically the total loss, sustained by the submarine boat Gymnote, which sank at the dock at Toulon June 19, as a result of the carelessness of a workman, who opened the sluices without notice.

Speaking, he declares, "with authority," the Washington correspondent of the Philadelphia Press, who stands high in the favor of the Federal administration, states that the official report of the Senate committee on the shooting affray at Fort Brown, the result of which was the discharge, "without honor," of a battalion of the 25th U.S. Infantry, will be in the nature of a compromise. The program, as outlined, is as follows: First, the committee will make no direct charge, in its report, that the negro soldiers, individually or collectively, shot up the town of Brownsville, but will let the people draw

their own conclusions from the testimony taken in the case, which will be printed and made a part of the report. Second, the committee will recommend the passage of a law by Congress which will authorize the discharged soldiers to re-enlist "without prejudice," and their Army status be fixed as it was before they were discharged, providing each soldier who desires to re-enlist shall make a statement that he did not participate in the shooting. Commenting on the above arrangement, the Press correspondent says: "While this result will not give the discharged soldiers as clean a bill of health as they had hoped for, it will no doubt satisfy them. It will restore to them their civil and military rights which they lost through the President's order. Thus the President will share in this act of mercy, and while the negro soldiers will always remember with gratitude what Senator Foraker has accomplished for them, they will gladly forget the hardships inflicted upon them by the President."

Don Emilio Aguinaldo, whose failure in the attempt to set up a little imitation republic in the Philippines probably worries him less than it does his sentimental partisans here in the United States, has settled down to the non-exciting but honorable and useful calling of the farmer. One of our Manila contemporaries, speaking of a recent conference between Aguinaldo and the agricultural authorities of the islands, says: "It was regarding the use of a steam plough on the Imus estate, a part of which General Aguinaldo occupies as a tenant of the government. According to General Aguinaldo and the Bureau of Agriculture experts, the Imus estate is so overgrown with trees that it will be necessary to put a force of men to work cutting and clearing before real agricultural operations can begin. This will be started immediately and will be followed by a grubbing device to remove all the larger roots, and then the steam plough will be brought down from Laguna. The land on the Imus estate is said to be among the richest of the estates acquired from the friars. It has been lying idle for so long a time, however, that it is now completely covered with a growth of young trees, the trunks of some of which are as much as six inches in diameter."

Gen. Horace Porter's successful search in Paris for the remains of John Paul Jones is somewhat unpleasantly recalled by a claim for damages which has been presented by the holders of certain real estate under which the excavations instituted by General Porter were extended. It is alleged by the claimants that as a result of the excavations their buildings were damaged to an amount exceeding the \$3,000 which they received at the outset for the privilege of digging into the ancient cemetery where the burial place of the naval hero was finally discovered. These damages, it is held, should be paid, and if the claim is a valid one it should be promptly canceled by the United States. When the search for the resting place of John Paul Jones was made General Porter was American Ambassador to France, and under diplomatic usage was immune from prosecution for debt, even had the claimants seen fit to resort to such measures. But if, after careful inquiry, it should appear that General Porter might consider himself morally responsible for the damages claimed, the United States Government could not fairly do less than pay the amount out of the National Treasury.

Noting the promotion and retirement of Major Gen. Charles F. Humphrey, U.S.A., late Q.M.G., the Havana Post, in a leading editorial, says: "The news of General Humphrey's advancement was received with general satisfaction here because few, if any, American officers of Cuba's former intervention, were so much loved and admired as was the General. And yet no officer was more unassuming or sought after praise less. General Humphrey was ordered from Cuba to China at the beginning of the Boxer campaign, and those who were here then remember with what keen regrets his friends saw him leave here. Sincere regret was also felt at the beginning of the present intervention because he was not among the officers assigned to Cuba, for he had won a place in the hearts of Cubans and Americans alike, and no matter who was sent here, no one could be just the same."

We have received a handsome unbound volume containing a report of the proceedings of the General Society Sons of the Revolution, held in the Senate Chamber at the State House, Annapolis, Md., April 19, 1905. It is a little out of date, but it constitutes a valuable record, forming a part of the history of this patriotic organization. The total membership is reported as 6,020, not including Montana, North Dakota, Rhode Island and Tennessee, from which no reports were received. The total receipts for the year were \$7,356.93. The National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution, numbering 50,000, held its fourteenth continental congress in Washington at the same time with the meeting of the Sons, held at Annapolis, where one feature of the gathering was the presentation of a loving cup to the battalion of midshipmen.

After a year spent in preparation, the Hudson-Fulton Celebration Commission has announced a plan submitted by the committee on Plan and Scope which indicates the lines on which the celebration will be conducted two years hence. A celebration extending over a period of eight days is recommended, commencing Sept. 18, 1909. The exercises as planned include an imposing land parade of Regular and state troops, ending with a reception on Governors Island, a great naval parade on the Hudson, in which it is hoped that many American and foreign warships will be able to take part, and many other picturesque features, one being a chain of signal fires at night extending from Coney Island to Albany.

The G.O. published under our "Army" heading of June 22, page 1171, gave the facts in the case of the court-martial of Lieut. George C. Mullen, 21st Inf., which showed that the offense of which he was found guilty was that he, desiring to leave the post, made a statement concerning his assignment to duty which misled his commanding officer. This was held to constitute the offense of "conduct prejudicial," etc., but he was not found guilty of "conduct unbecoming," etc., as incorrectly stated in the paragraph referring to the case.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

Bridge whist is comparatively new to English-speaking players, having been introduced in England as recently as 1894, yet it has a literature of its own, the best example of which perhaps is "The Bridge Blue Book," by Paul F. Motteley—Charles Scribner's Sons, New York, Price \$1.50 net. The volume is a compilation of the opinions of leading bridge authorities on leads, declarations and inferences, together with an outline of the history of the game. Another of Scribner's attractive publications is "Fishing and Shooting Sketches," by Grover Cleveland, a series of thoughtful, genial dissertations on outdoor life which show that even if we don't know what to do with our ex-Presidents one of them knows what to do with himself. Price \$1.25 net.

Among recent publications are the following issued by Charles Scribner's Sons: "The British City; the Beginnings of Democracy," by Frederic C. Howe, Ph.D., A study of economic problems, dedicated to Tom L. Johnson, "who found in the philosophy of equal opportunity for all, and special privilege for none, the inspiration of his political life." "Prophet's Landing," by Edwin Asa Dix (\$1.50). A novel of life in the Connecticut Valley, an interesting study of character and economic conditions. "Joel Harney," the central figure, brings into the life of a simple and unworried community the spirit of harsh competition, of struggle for success by any shift not outside the bounds of written law. The wealth he gains is legitimately won under the grinding rules of business competition, but it is at the cost of the destruction of his own character and of the welfare and characters of others, crushed by his methods or corrupted by his example. Sound at heart, he is eventually brought to a realization of this and sets about undoing so far as may be the ill he has wrought. Into the setting of an excellent story Mr. Dix has woven what seems to be intended as a parable and indictment of modern economic tendencies, shown in the simpler setting of a small community of several decades ago. "The Spider" and other tales, by Carl Ewald; translated from Danish by Alexander Teixeira de Mattos (\$1). A series of fanciful little stories in which the birds, insects and plants of the field are personified, amusingly and gracefully told. "The Citizens' Part In Government," four lectures recently delivered by the Secretary of State, Hon. Elihu Root, at Yale University, upon the foundation established by the late William E. Dodge, which supplement with special fitness the four lectures on "Four Aspects of Civil Duty," previously delivered at the same institution by the Secretary of War, Hon. William H. Taft. These eight lectures constitute an invaluable contribution to the educational movement looking to higher ideals of political duty, and they should be read by every patriotic young American.

From J. B. Lippincott and Co., we have "Heroes of the Navy in America," by Charles Morris. Brief illustrated biographies and interesting historic incidents in the lives of Jeremiah O'Brien, Nicholas Biddle, John Paul Jones, Richard Dale, John Barry, Truxton, Preble, Decatur, Perry, Porter, Macdonough, Farragut and other naval heroes. "The Truth About the Case," by M. F. Goron, edited by Albert Keyser: detective stories from the actual experiences of the ex-Chief of the Paris Police, full of mystery, adventure, and interest. "Painted Rock," by Norley Roberts: tales and narratives of the South Panhandle region of Texas, told by "Charlie Baker," late of Painted Rock and also of Snyder, Scurry County. "Disinherited," by Stella M. Düring; a novel of modern life. "Running Horse Inn," by Alfred Fressider Shepard, centers about an inn located in the south of England. The period is just after the close of the Napoleonic Wars, the scenes laid in London during December, 1816, at the Spa Fields Riot, being especially dramatic. Another novel published by Lippincott is "Beatrice of Claire," by John R. Scott, author of "The Colonel of the Red Hussars," who has again shown his strength and skill as a writer of romantic fiction. The present story is a charming creation, powerful yet delicate, and its portrayal of character is most captivating.

Duffield and Co. publish "Sir Elyot of the Woods," a novel, by Emma Brooke. "The Windfall," by Charles Egbert Craddock; a novel of the Great Smoky Mountains. "The Ferry of Fate," a tale of Russian Jewry, by Samuel Gordon. "A Winged Victory," by R. M. Lovett; a novel, in three parts.

From the Outing Publishing Company comes "The Shameless Diary of an Explorer," by Robert Dunn, an account of a recent attempt to reach the top of Mount McKinley, with illustrations from photographs by the author.

Houghton, Mifflin and Co. publish "The Young in Heart," a volume of essays, by Arthur Stanwood Pier, observations of daily life and experience on such topics as cynicism, brawn and character, work and play, lawn tennis, the smoking room, and the young in heart (\$1.25). Also "The Price of Silence," by M. E. M. Davis, with illustrations by Griswold Tyng (\$1.50). A story of life in New Orleans among the aristocratic circle of French descent, with a brief prolog in Civil War times, followed by a novel of the present day of which an Army officer is the hero. Himself of Confederate stock, he finds it somewhat hard to reconcile his friends of the older generation to his uniform, and in his wooing of the girl he loves meets many obstacles aside from this. But his rival, whose temporary ascendancy is gained by intrigue and the threat of exposing old family secrets that have come into his possession, is eventually completely routed. The aristocratic and somewhat intolerant attitude of the older régime, with the life of a Southern city of the present day, forms an interesting background to a story of thwarted villainy.

"Instructions for the Infantry Private of the National Guard," by Capt. John W. Norwood, late first lieutenant 23d U.S. Infantry, is the title of a useful book just issued by the Arms and the Man Publishing Co., 299 Broadway, New York. Price, 25 cents. The book, which contains eighty pages, enters into an elementary discussion of the subjects which are most important to the private in the National Guard. It treats of military courtesy, discipline, customs of the Service, camp duty and guard duty, in an interesting and entertaining way. To the important subject of rifle practice much space is given. The appearance of the book at the present season makes it of special value for those about to go into camp. It is made up in handy book form, completely indexed for ready reference.

Volume 3 of "A History of the United States and Its People," by Dr. Elroy M. Avery, which has just been issued by the Burrows Brothers Co., Cleveland, O., is in all respects worthy of its predecessors and presents further evidence of the broad scope, thoroughness and high literary value of the work to which the author has applied himself. This volume is devoted to the period between active colonization and the final struggle for the conquest of New France. This period has been termed "the neg-

lected period of American history," and it has remained for Doctor Avery to redeem it from that reproach, a task which he has performed completely, carefully and even brilliantly. The Avery history in completion will consist of fifteen volumes, and if those to come fulfil the promise of those already issued the work will stand as a masterpiece of research, analysis and constructive scholarship.

The third edition of "Who's Who in New York," edited by John W. Leonard and published by L. R. Hamersly and Co., New York, still further enhances the high reputation of this work as a book of reference and biographic data of living citizens of the Empire State. In addition to its comprehensive array of routine information, the volume contains sketches of every Army and Navy officer born in or appointed from the state and now serving, of all Congressmen from the state, state senators, judges, ambassadors, ministers and consuls appointed from the state.

The Macmillan Company, New York, has issued a second edition of the important work on "Problems of the Panama Canal," by Brig. Gen. Henry L. Abbot, U.S.A., in which the author has added a new chapter to the historical section of the work, together with a timely discussion of the new projects involved in the canal enterprise as now organized. As an engineer officer of the Army who devoted seven years to a technical study of the canal problem, with free access to all official reports relating thereto, General Abbot is entitled to speak with authority on the subject in hand. This he has done with such thoroughness and with such complete knowledge of all conditions involved in the construction of the proposed waterway that his work is accepted as a masterpiece of scientific analysis and discussion.

Readers of the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL who recall the frequency with which it quoted from the observations of the Military Correspondent of the London Times on the operations of the Russo-Japanese War during the progress of the conflict will be gratified to learn that those articles have been republished by E. P. Dutton & Co. in book form. The writer of those papers, manifestly a military expert of the first order, thoroughly informed as to the resources and condition of the opposing armies, gave his readers from week to week a graphic outline of the progress of the campaign in Manchuria, together with a critical analysis of results which is without parallel in the newspaper treatment of military operations. His estimates and forecasts were in the main verified by the final outcome, and in view of the accuracy of his judgment, the clearness of his narrative and the high promise of his prophecies both for victor and vanquished, it is extremely fortunate that his work has been reproduced in permanent form. This has been done in a beautiful volume entitled "The War in the Far East," in which the original articles are embellished with valuable maps and many superb illustrations. In the same line is the publication by Hugh Rees, of London, of a translation of "The Battle of Mukden," a supplement to the *Militär Wochenblatt*, to which has been added an admirable essay, "Comments on the Battle of Mukden," by the author of "Development of Strategic Science During the 19th Century." This work, which is accompanied with eight maps and two appendices showing the composition of both armies, is of value to the military profession in general for the reason that it is a striking example of how to study the outlines of a great battle, thus being of real usefulness to students, and especially to those preparing for examination in military history, strategy and tactics.

The D. Van Nostrand Company, New York, has issued a second edition of Sanford's valuable treatise on "Nitro-Explosives," in which the chapter on smokeless powders has been greatly enlarged and brought up to date. Much other matter of importance has also been added. The work gives a brief but thoroughly practical account of the properties, manufacture and methods of analyzing the various nitro-explosives so generally used for blasting purposes and as propulsive agents, and devotes considerable space to a description of the United States Navy smokeless powder. The price of the work is \$4 net.

Recent publications by the Neale Publishing Company, New York, include: "The Monk and the Hangman's Daughter," by Ambrose Bierce and C. A. Danziger; "With the Tourist Tide," by Arthur B. Cooke; and "Tales of a Warrior," by Charles Richardson.

Among recent publications by G. P. Putnam's Sons, New York, are "Alcohol, the Sanction For Its Use," translated from the German of Dr. J. Starke. "Hunting Big Game With Gun and Camera," by William S. Thomas; and "The Union Cause in Kentucky," by Capt. Thomas Speed.

Longmans, Green & Co., New York, have published "Japanese Rule in Formosa," by Yosaburo Takekoshi; "The Natal Rebellion of 1906," by Capt. Walter Bosman; "Training and Horse Management in India," by M. Horace Hayes; and "Personal Adventures and Anecdotes of an Old Officer," by Col. James P. Robertson, of the British army.

An important addition to the published works of the late John Fiske appears in a volume of "Essays Historical and Literary"—the Macmillan Company, New York. This volume contains several lectures which the author had delivered in various cities, together with numerous chapters of what was intended to be a "History of the American People."

Under the modest title, "An Observer in the Philippines," Mr. John Bancroft Devins, editor of the New York Observer, has published through the American Tract Society a work which deserves the earnest attention of all Americans seeking the truth as to the character, purpose, method and progress of our territorial project in the Far East. Dr. Devins spent more than two months in the Philippines during Judge Taft's administration as Governor of the islands, and in his study of conditions he had the amplest opportunity to investigate the situation from top to bottom. The result is a volume in which, as Secretary Taft says in an introduction written by himself, "the author is inspired, first to tell the truth, and, second, to manifest a sympathy with the motives and policy of those who are laboring under a great burden and responsibility in attempting by an American government to elevate and make better the lot of eight millions of their fellow-beings."

Should the intelligent American of the twenty-first century come across a copy of "The Comedy of Life"—Life Publishing Co., New York, he would find it pictorially and otherwise a very vivid commentary on the life that we—his ancestors more than three generations removed—lived before he was ever heard of.

"Fighting the Polar Ice," by Anthony Fiala, who commanded the Zeigler Polar Expedition, is a story of exploration, adventure, daring and achievement well worthy of the handsome form in which it is presented by the publishers, Doubleday, Page & Co., New York. The Zeigler Expedition was one of the best equipped, the most thoroughly organized and bravely led that ever entered the Arctic region, and while it failed of its principal purpose

it accomplished results of great value. The story of its thrilling experience is dramatically related and superbly illustrated in the present volume.

The Ely Records, arranged by Capt. Frank D. Ely, U.S.A., are simple, compact, complete and made for service. They fit the field desk, are canvas covered, stand hardest wear, and are approved by the War Department. The property book consists of two parts, viz: Part I—Individual Accountability of Enlisted Men. Part II—Quartermaster Property Accountability of the Company Commander. The price is \$4.40 delivered, either Infantry or Cavalry and Artillery. The miscellaneous records are: Part I—Record of Charges and Specifications Preferred. Part II—Record of Credit Checks Issued on the Post Exchange. Part III—Record of Delinquencies. Part IV—Record of Drills. Part V—Record of Ammunition Expended. Part VI—Record of Passes Granted. Part VII—Account of Company Funds. \$4.40 delivered. The records can be had from Franklin Hudson Publishing Company, Kansas City, Mo.

CALM TALK FROM ADMIRAL DEWEY.

Admiral Dewey, U.S.N., who is spending the summer at Richfield Springs, N.Y., is evidently not at all worried over the irresponsible talk about trouble between Japan and the United States. All the same, according to a current newspaper interview, he is watching the situation carefully and appreciates as keenly as any other living American the vital importance of being prepared for emergencies. Speaking generally, the Admiral is quoted as saying:

"It is a pity we have not ships enough to keep powerful fleets in both oceans, but since we have not it seems that in the interests of peace it is best at this time that our fleet should be in the Pacific. This cruise, or transfer, or whatever you like to call it, is a mission of peace. I do not think it likely that this country will become seriously involved with any power. But if trouble should come by any chance it is well to be fully prepared for it. It is necessary for us to hold the balance of sea power on the Pacific. The defenses on the coast are not up to the standard of the Atlantic. That the nation that has this power controls the situation was proven in our war with Spain. There were 175,000 Spanish soldiers on the island when Cervera's fleet started out of the harbor of Santiago de Cuba. With the sinking of the fleet the war practically ended. Fortunately the United States is so big and has such vast resources that it cannot be bottled up as were the Spaniards, but the necessity for power on the seas remains."

In discussing the possibility of the fleet going to the Philippines, the Admiral said: "I would say that unless the danger was most imminent it would not be advisable to concentrate a large fleet with hundreds of officers and thousands of men in Philippine waters. The climate is not right, as I know from personal experience. I believe one of the reasons we had such an easy victory over the Spaniards was that they had been so long in that enervating climate. I am certain that we would not have fought so well when we left as when we entered. An enemy might take the Philippines and Hawaii, but as soon as we met them on the sea they would have to give them up. The very presence of our sea force in the Pacific will serve every purpose."

Admiral Dewey said there should be no trouble in taking the fleet around the Horn into the Pacific. The battleships, he said, should have no more difficulty than a ferry has in crossing to Hoboken. It was merely a question of coal and a question of dollars. So far as leaving the Atlantic coast unprotected by the transfer of the fleet Admiral Dewey said there was nothing to fear. There were no enemies to threaten the Atlantic coast, he said, and even if there were the Army could take care of them. The Admiral said the coast defenses there are in excellent shape. In closing the interview, Admiral Dewey intimated that he saw two possible effects of importance in the transfer of the fleet. He believes it will urge the construction of another Atlantic fleet, with the ships now building as a nucleus, and he hopes it will stimulate and hasten the completion of the Panama Canal.

THE NEW BULLET, MODEL 1906.

The New York Times of July 1 says: "The new 1906 model, sharp-pointed rifle bullet, adopted by the Powers, does not tear the flesh like the celebrated dum-dum bullet, and the fact that it has a flat trajectory, and is likely to kill, is in its favor—as a bullet. Bullets are made to kill with. Discussion of such details of warfare by the International Peace Conference will seem a waste of time, until the day dawns when peace conferences convene with a hope of eliminating war altogether."

This is not quite correct. It would be natural to suppose a sharp-pointed bullet, sharper than ever before, should have the dum-dum property, which, as all must understand, depends upon the nose being softened and blunted on impact. As for the new bullet being more effective in the killing line, that also is quite impossible, further than this: It will, through its flat trajectory, incident to high velocity (2,800 f.s.), have a greater danger zone and hit oftener, knock out more animate objects. Now, if there is no effect incident to impact due to the very high velocity greater than ordinary, these knock-out shots should all be less harmful than the present 220-grain U.S. Army bullet.

But what is there behind all this talk; there must have been something discovered to have brought up this question at The Hague? Could it be that this new bullet becomes an explosive bullet at moderate ranges, that is, explosive in effect, due to its high velocity, and since the velocity cannot be lowered for this light missile, then indeed its otherwise humanitarian effect is lost.

Koeker tells us that to improve the rifle bullet from the standpoint of humanity we must reduce the caliber from 6.5 mm. to 5 mm., increase the hardness of the point and sharpen the point to produce easier penetration, and also to increase velocity of rotation to reduce tumbling. All this is done with new small arm bullet.

The point of all this is, it is known and has for a long time been known, that there is a zone wherein the bullets of modern rifles travel with extremely high velocity, within, say three hundred yards of the firer, and now within five hundred yards with the new bullet. In this zone the effect of bullet impact on flesh is not unlike that which might result from an actual explosion of the bullet itself. Bullets fired into wet sand or water (with high velocity near the muzzle), in sealed cans, burst the can as if there had been an explosion therein; whereas when dry sand is in the can no explosive effect results. This was at one time attributed to an action akin to hydraulic force, but reckoning the volume of a closed

vessel containing a liquid as increased only by the size of the projectile, it was realized that the increase of volume or surface pressure of the liquid was insufficient to account for the force developed. If, on the other hand, the velocity of the bullet, together with the readiness of fleshy matter, of its particles, in the path of a bullet to take up and impart motion to other and adjacent particles be considered, it is believed that the cones of dispersion within the human frame that are noticed may be due to this, and the effect is in such case similar to that which would have resulted had the bullet itself actually exploded.

We observe that a London despatch to the dailies says: "Acting upon the idea of the German pointed projectile, trials were made by the English authorities with a bullet longer than the ordinary, the nose of which had been sharpened to a fine point. The experiments were made with the present Lee-Enfield rifle in order to avoid the necessity of rearming the entire army with new weapons, an expense which the government is disinclined to incur. The results exceeded all expectations. Instead of a muzzle velocity of 2,000 feet per second, a velocity of from 2,400 to 2,500 feet was obtained. This gives a point blank range of 800 yards. The authorities are convinced that the pointed bullet is the projectile of the future. It will be given an exhaustive trial at the Bisley meeting next week, when the annual rifle shooting contests take place."

AMMUNITION TESTS.

The following practical test was made of ammunition from four different manufactories, at the School of Musketry, Presidio of Monterey, Monterey, California, on June 18, 1907.

Four officers from the best shots in the school were selected by the officer in charge to make the test, and each officer chose three enlisted men of the best shots to assist him. The squads selected were as follows:

First Squad—2d Lieut. George W. Ewell, 3d Inf.; Sergt. Joseph A. Davis, Co. C, 3d Inf.; Sergt. Albert Hayes, Co. I, 14th Inf., and Artificer Sewell Sanders, Co. D, 3d Inf.

Second Squad—2d Lieut. Burt W. Phillips, 20th Inf.; Sergt. Thomas G. Wolf, 20th Inf.; Sergt. Charles H. Miller, 3d Inf., and Corp. Chester Kimball, 22d Inf.

Third Squad—2d Lieut. Oscar Westover, 14th Inf.; Sergt. John G. Grika, Co. B, 3d Inf.; Sergt. William H. Spree, Troop F, 14th Cav., and Pvt. Clarence Miller, Co. L, 14th Inf.

Fourth Squad—2d Lieut. John B. DeLancey, 10th Inf.; Sergt. Frank Brezina, Troop I, 14th Cav.; Sergt. Fred D. Leach, Troop G, 14th Cav., and Corp. Nicholas E. Thornton, Troop H, 14th Cav.

The firing was under the personal supervision of Col. Joseph Garrard, 14th Cav., in charge of the school. The record course expert rifleman's test was used, each squad using one target and complying with all the required conditions.

The first squad, under Lieutenant Ewell, using United States Cartridge Company ammunition for U.S. magazine rifle, model 1903, initial velocity 2,165 feet per second, tested Dec. 6, 1905, made an average per man of 213½ points, or 9¼ points over the required 68 per cent. for expert rifleman.

The second squad, under Lieutenant Phillips, using Winchester Repeating Arms Company ammunition for the same rifle, initial velocity 2,157 feet per second, tested March 26, 1906, made an average per man of 214½ points, or 10¼ points over the number required for expert rifleman.

The third squad under Lieutenant Westover, using Union Metallic Cartridge Company ammunition for the same rifle, initial velocity 2,160 feet per second, tested Dec. 4, 1905, made an average per man of 226 points, or 22 points over the number required for expert rifleman.

The fourth squad, under Lieutenant DeLancey, using Frankfort Arsenal ammunition for the same rifle, initial velocity 2,163 feet per second, tested Oct. 15, 1906, made an average per man of 226¼ points, or 22¼ points over the number required for expert rifleman.

The following was the percentage of hits of each make of ammunition, viz: Frankfort Arsenal, Government manufacture, .754; Union Metallic Cartridge Co., .753; Winchester Repeating Arms Co., .716; United States Cartridge Co., .710.

NO LACK OF NAVY RECRUITS.

Rear Admiral Willard H. Brownson, U.S.N., Chief of the Bureau of Navigation, is quoted by the Washington correspondent of the Boston Transcript as denying various newspaper statements to the effect that the Navy is threatened with a shortage of enlisted men and that difficulty is encountered in obtaining recruits. Admiral Brownson is quoted as follows:

"The Service is not suffering from a shortage of men or of officers. The enlisted personnel now amounts to nearly 34,000 men out of an authorized maximum of 37,500. While we have not as many officers as we would like, the embarrassment from this source is practically past. It is not as serious as it was a few years ago, and it is being more rapidly corrected year by year, through the large number of graduates of the Naval Academy. It is true that the farms of the country are calling for labor, but the Navy is not suffering. We have put the standard of physical, mental and moral qualifications at a high point in recruiting for the Navy. We demand the perfect man, and others we reject. If we cared to deviate a fraction from this standard we could quickly recruit the Service to its full strength. But, on the other hand, we reject more applications than ever before. For the fiscal year ending June 30, 1906, we received 40,918 applications for enlistment. Of these 16,518 were rejected for physical disability and 9,381 for other causes, a total of 25,899 rejections.

"The percentage of re-enlistments for that year was forty-three. While this was gratifying and while the percentage will probably be higher for the year just ended, we would not mind if the re-enlistments were not more than 25 per cent. of the total. Under such conditions there would be a larger number of young men throughout the country who would have had service in the Navy and any time within the next ten years they would be available for service in the Navy as trained men. At the outbreak of war 90 per cent. of them would immediately volunteer. We have not been obliged to withdraw any of our recruiting parties from the Northwest or anywhere else. On the contrary, recruiting has been extended. There were enlisted for the week ending

June 22 in Detroit twenty-nine men, in Chicago sixteen, in Minneapolis eleven, in St. Louis thirty-six, in Oklahoma nine, in Pittsburg eight, and in New York twenty-eight. For the month of May, 1906, there were 846 men enlisted, and for the same month this year 1,417. From January to May, 1906, there were 911 enlistments, and for the same period this year 1,012. The St. Louis recruiting office, in the heart of the agricultural district, has enlisted 550 men this year."

MR. SCHAFF'S CRITICISMS OF WEST POINT.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

It is with a great deal of interest and pleasure that I have read the articles on the spirit of Old West Point, written by Mr. Schaff and published in the Atlantic Monthly. These articles have been of particular interest to me for reasons that need only be casually referred to. Relations and friends of mine have occupied prominent positions at and have graduated from the Military Academy from its foundation to the present time. Mr. Schaff writes of a period beginning before the Civil War. It was not till after the close of that struggle that I entered West Point, but to a large extent its simplicity remained, and it may be said its discipline remained as it had for years before. It was not until some years later that the changes began which seem likely to end in the conviction, on the part of most people, that there is some other object at the Military Academy than the education of young men to be officers of the Army; officers of the highest and best type, soldiers in the real sense of the word. Certain it is that the consensus of opinion seems to be that the graduates of recent years nowhere approach the standard of former years.

One reason for this is, I think, as Mr. Schaff says, due to the change in the method of appointments of cadets by which the competitive system has been substituted for the former system under which a cadet was appointed directly by a Congressman without reference to a preliminary competition. To some extent the old system still prevails and with good effects. The competitive system admits of the appointment of the brightest boy mentally, but does not take other things into consideration. Boys appointed under that system may be wholly unfitted in other ways, may be wholly unknown or have no standing in their home town and may have no military fitness. Of course they have ambition which has success as its object, and generally the only one. Such boys, unless specially gifted, are never impressed by the physical surrounding, grandeur and beauty of scenery, historical associations, etc. Success and advancement is their leading idea. The military side is irksome from start to finish and the aesthetic an unknown quantity. They are impressed by the personal and social side of life at West Point and in the Army. Their ambitions lie in that direction and they see their own advancement in the same way. Simplicity is a thing to be avoided. Notoriety a thing to be coveted.

Men with similar ideas have gradually been gaining control of the Army and so of West Point. Hence changes there. To these men West Point was too representative of simplicity, was not a show place, where foreign visitors, civil and military, could be taken and feted. So its simplicity must be modified and changed so as to accomplish the object in view and to conform to a foreign model. What if in order to do this the effect of nature's simple but grand beauty is marred by incongruous buildings which had to be placed in positions where by accident alone could they be made to harmonize with the grandeur of nature about them? What if the Superintendent's house must be placed in a (for him) isolated spot? Why not a beautiful building in the time-honored and historical spot known to every graduate and many others? What if an office building must be placed on one of the most beautiful spots at West Point, the spot heretofore occupied by the hotel, a more inconvenient spot for the purpose could hardly be found? What if the historical "old chapel" be moved and placed in an out-of-the-way place on the mountain side?

What matters it if these things occur? What matters it if the rigid discipline must be modified and the Military Academy brought down to the level of Harvard and Yale? The West Point Academy is a military academy, not a college or university. Its chief ends are military, it is not an educational institution for any other than military purposes and its curriculum and methods of discipline must of necessity be very different from the educational institutions of the country, so no comparison of the ordinary kind can, or should be, made.

West Point as a military academy has had and still has an enviable reputation as a military school throughout the world. Let it keep it. The Superintendent has three votes now and he will vote me down even though Professor Tillman, with his level head, supports me. Why not give the Superintendent all the votes, then it would not be necessary to lose any time in voting?

Mr. Schaff is right; the boy impressed by the grandeur of nature about West Point (or elsewhere) widens his vision of life and its work and while he may be just as desirous of success and advancement as others, those objects do not obscure the higher and nobler ends of life. New buildings and the enlargement of others were necessary, but it was not necessary to destroy the historical associations of the place and the grand effects of natural beauty. The buildings could be placed differently and in their architecture harmonize with the surroundings.

I have said that West Point was not an educational institution as the term is generally understood. That is true. It was established for the purpose of training young men for the special duties of officers of the Army. This requires a special and thorough course of study and in addition the practical exercises and discipline necessary to make an officer and soldier. Discipline is the first requisite. That this has been neglected of late years, or made subservient to other objects is apparent to all. If some of the mathematical course had been cut out, no one I think would have raised an objection, because it is generally believed there is too much of it. A little history and literature in place of it would tend to broaden the views of most graduates.

But to lessen the discipline is like undermining the foundation of a house. This is partly due to the over-study of astronomy on the part of some of the officials of the Academy, who, in their careful search for a particular star, have overlooked the object for which the Military Academy was established. I don't think the establishment of a club for first classmen, and the attempt to make second lieutenants of them before they graduate, will add to the discipline or prove much of a success. Mr. Schaff has done a good thing in writing his articles and giving his impressions of Old West Point, and the names of prominent graduates, many of whom were personally known to some of us and to all by reputation. I think Mr. Schaff, like myself and others who wish to be progressive, regrets the iconoclastic spirit that seems to pre-

vail at our Alma Mater at present. Be progressive but not destructive.

GRADUATE.

INSULTING AND UNGRATEFUL.

Fort Robinson, Neb., July 4, 1907.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

I would like to say a few words about an incident that occurred in Crawford, Nebraska, on the Fourth of July. The town of Crawford had quite a large program, which consisted of sports, which the soldiers had consented to give in order to show the people a good time.

The parade in town consisted of the 8th Cavalry and two or three lodges of the town. If it had not been for the soldiers the parade would have been a fizzle. The Cavalry band was in town all day playing, and the soldiers helped in every way they could to make the celebration a success. The men did this at the request of the town. Two sprinklers, with soldier drivers, were furnished the town by the quartermaster for the purpose of sprinkling the streets.

There was a dance to be given at the Syndicate Opera House the night of the Fourth, and just before dark there appeared on the streets hand-bills announcing the dance. At the bottom of the bill in large letters were these words: "Music by the Fort Orchestra. Uniforms Barred."

Soldiers furnished the parade, the sports for the day, the music for concerts and the dance, with the uniform on; yet it would be a disgrace to the hall to have one of them enter it and dance. The men were all behaving themselves better than the majority of the citizens, and there was no disturbance or drunkenness among them. Still they were prohibited from entering the hall with a uniform on. Does that look like justice after the way we have treated the people of Crawford?

A club in the post gives dances every Tuesday night, furnishes transportation for the people of the town to come up to the dance. We do not bar the citizen clothes. The orchestra refused to play unless the men were allowed to enter with the uniform on. The people said all right if the band would furnish the music they would open the doors of the hall. The doors were open, but after the insult that was given the soldiers they would not have anything to do with it.

Finally three soldiers in uniform and one in citizen's clothes were persuaded to go in. The one in citizen's clothes went first. It cost him twenty-five cents to enter. When the men in uniform approached the door the price raised to one dollar because they had a uniform on. After paying the one dollar they entered the hall. All the men were perfectly sober and dressed neatly, yet they could not get a dance in the place.

The 8th Cavalry has been in this post about four months, and there has been no disturbance or trouble since they arrived here. Does that look like justice toward the boys of the post, to offer them an insult like that? Why do not men re-enlist? they say. Does a man want to wear a uniform that is barred out of all public places of amusement? We are soldiers that wear the uniform, and we are proud of it, but still we feel keenly the insult that was given us by the town of Crawford, Nebraska.

A CAVALRYMAN.

THE HAWAIIAN ISLANDS.

U.S.S. Chicago, June 17, 1907.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

The Hawaiian Islands are to-day without a fort, in fact, without a decent saluting battery. I left Honolulu several months ago, after being a resident there for over four years, and I studied the Japanese situation. It has often been said that in case of war with Japan the thousands of Japanese working on plantations and laboring generally could capture the islands on a day's notice. This, in my opinion, could not be done, for Hawaii has its well-trained militia, its trained police force (also trained in the manual of arms) and an Army post, all of which are sufficient to cope with any local disturbance. The statement has also been made that the Japanese working on the plantations, etc., are men who are well drilled in the arts of war, and have at hand any amount of arms and ammunition. This is not so. These Japanese laborers are contracted for in Japan by representatives of the plantation owners, and are, without any doubt, the most ignorant of the Japanese population. Therefore, the Hawaiian Islands are safe in so far as a local disturbance is concerned.

But what defense can Hawaii offer against an invasion by an enemy? None, absolutely none. There is not a fort, nor a gun, that could be used to repel an attack. There is no completed harbor to protect naval vessels. A large amount of coal is constantly kept on hand at the naval station for the use of our naval vessels. As the islands produce vegetables and fruits in abundance, also contain large beef ranches, an invading force could capture the place and remain permanently without having to send to the Orient for a single thing. A coaling station, a port of supplies, 2,080 miles from the Pacific coast, would be a find for an enemy. But this could be avoided, and in my opinion, should be, at the earliest possible moment.

Any person who has studied the situation knows that the islands in case of war with Japan would be the key to the situation. The cost of completing the naval station at Pearl Harbor and fortifying the islands would be nominal in comparison with the cost of losing it to an enemy. It is true that a few Senators and Congressmen have passed Hawaii up when the question of completing the naval station at Pearl Harbor and fortifying the islands came up. They were men not familiar with Hawaii. They merely spent a few days in the country for the sake of pleasure. Those who have remained in the vicinity for a year or more, are advocates of preparing the place for an attack. Of course, a few years back, Japan was considered out of the question in so far as war was concerned. European powers held our attention. It is different now. Japan is a power and must be taken into consideration seriously. Either the United States must keep a tremendous fleet on the Pacific coast, ready at all times, or else fortify the Hawaiian Islands and make them impregnable.

NAVY.

THE INTERNATIONAL BOAT RACES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

Commenting on the international naval boat races recently held at the Jamestown Exposition, Hampton Roads, Va., the Weekly Bulletin, published by the Naval Y.M.C.A., Brooklyn, N.Y., in a recent issue, says: "One of our correspondents tell us that in the boat race recent-

ly pulled off between the Illinois and the crews from the English ships lying in Hampton Roads, the English finished twenty-six lengths ahead. This may be slightly exaggerated, but the fact remains that they did win and that in itself is enough to make our patriotic hearts thump a little faster." It is rather extraordinary, don't you know, that such comment should emanate from an American institution so intimately associated with the United States Navy. However, it is not believed that such a comment is the sentiment of the Naval Y.M.C.A. as an institution, but no doubt its authorship may be traced to one who is not very diplomatic in belittling the abilities of American men-of-war-men upon whom this individual is incumbent. There is little danger of national palpitation of the heart. The United States has practically demonstrated her ability to successfully meet any emergency. The "mistress of the seas" can best attest to this, for during a "period of weakness," as John Fiske calls it, the American nation demonstrated the superiority of American officers and men, as well as excellent heart action.

CHIEF YEOMAN F. A. HALLENBECK, U.S.N.

A PUBLICITY BUREAU PROPOSED.

Los Angeles, Cal., June 21, 1907.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

I believe it the duty of every officer of the Service to express his earnest approval of the able articles by Colonel Crane and "G. F. E.," especially those of your issues of May 4 and June 1. These articles should be published and republished in every monthly and weekly paper until the public realizes our great weakness and unpreparedness in a military sense.

The lack of knowledge of the public as to our military needs is due to lack of publicity and this is painfully apparent when one scans our prominent dailies and magazines and finds nothing concerning the Services unless it is sensational in character.

Such an important case as the Grafton decision received no notice in any Western daily I have seen, and my first information was received when your paper reached me here. This case was given column after column in the JOURNAL and scarcely a line in publications general read by the public at large.

The majority of civilian clubs and libraries do not have a single Service paper in their reading room, and therefore how can we expect the public to learn our wants and assist us in our efforts to create an efficient military force. A publicity bureau should be created and supported by the three Service associations, who should and could supply the funds. It is useless for officers to write articles setting forth our urgent needs when they are read only by those who are interested enough to subscribe to military publications. I believe officers would gladly contribute to such a fund. Surely, our combined needs are worthy of as much publicity as every business man devotes to his trade. Can you not take the lead in this?

F. R. BROWN, Captain, 9th Inf.

NOT AN OMISSION IN THE COWIE BILL.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

In your issue of the 8th instant, on page 1114, there appears under the head of "Pay for the Army and Navy" the text of a bill prepared by Pay Insp. T. J. Cowie, U. S.N., intended to benefit by an increase of pay almost everybody in the United Services, both on the active and the retired lists. It provides for all the officers of the Army, Navy, Marine Corps and Revenue Cutter Service, as well as clerks to pay officers in the Navy. It provides for the cadets at West Point and for the midshipmen at the Naval Academy, and it also provides for the enlisted men of the Army and Marine Corps.

Why, we would like to ask, does the author of this bill forget so utterly the enlisted men of the Navy? It would seem as though the "man behind the gun," spoken of so highly a few years ago, ought not to be the only one unconsidered when it is thought wise to distribute a few of Uncle Sam's dollars among his faithful defenders. It may have been an unintentional omission on the part of the Pay Inspector, which he will detect and correct. If, however, it was intended that the enlisted force of the Navy was not to be considered, we trust that he will favor us with his reasons for such a marked discrimination.

RETIRED LIST OF THE NAVY.

There is no occasion for including the enlisted force of the Navy in the provisions of the Cowie bill, as their pay is determined, under present law, by the President.

DAINGEROUS LAUNCHES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

In your issue of June 22, page 1167, you refer to the deplorable accident to one of the launches of the Minnesota, and state that a special board is to report on some feasible means of making launches seaworthy and safe.

This is certainly right and very necessary, but I believe one great and unnecessary cause of extreme danger in launches may be removed at once and without waiting the action of a board.

I refer to the great added danger in all launches having glass enclosures or canvas covering, under which the occupants are hopelessly entangled in case of sudden accidents.

Such dangerous expedients as a mere protection from "nasty" weather, seem no more necessary than umbrellas on the quarter deck.

A simple order forbidding their use, and permitting the occupants of a launch some chance of escape in case of sudden accident, would seem to be well at this time. Pardon the intrusion of a layman.

F. H. BARNARD.

SEA DUTY FOR THE MARINES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

The January Register of the U.S. Marine Corps shows of a total of seven colonels, two on sea duty; six lieutenant colonels, three on sea duty; sixteen majors, ten on sea duty; seventy-two captains, fifty on sea duty; eighty-five first lieutenants, fifty-one on sea duty; sixty-two second lieutenants, fifty-five on sea duty. Question: How many years' sea duty can a marine officer look forward to in his first ten years of service? There is a puzzle connected with the above—it is to figure out an officer's proportion of sea and shore duty, so that he will not be sent to sea until his time comes. The officer who keeps said detail might tell us about how it is done.

CUBA.

REPORT ON NAVAL ACADEMY.

Acting Secretary Newberry on July 11 announced the approval of the report of the Wainwright board to rearrange the curriculum of the Naval Academy. This board consists of Capt. Richard Wainwright, Comdr. Robert S. Griffin and Lieut. Comdr. A. L. Key. The report will go into effect at the opening of the next academy year in October.

The board recommends that the following named departments be combined: Navigation with seamanship, mechanics with mathematics, English with modern languages, making three heads of departments instead of six in these branches, and that sea-going line officers be placed at the head of the departments of seamanship and modern languages.

Other recommendations are that there be no more graduations short of the four years' course; that the training schools outside of the Academy be under the supervision of the state or city authorities; that, so far as practicable, the tour of duty of officers detailed as instructors be made three years instead of two, and that only one-third of them be relieved each year; that a department of physical training be established, with a sea-going officer at the head, and that this department embrace all that is now included in athletics and in physiology and hygiene.

In reviewing the entire course of studies the board does not find that too much time is spent on mathematics or that the subjects are too abstruse, but believes that with new text books and a revision of the course it can be made less difficult and the instructions more thorough.

"The board," says the report, "has learned from the officers of the Atlantic Fleet that the graduates are very unsatisfactory in their method of handling the enlisted force. The board believes that the good work of the officers of the department of discipline would be further increased if supplemented by a series of lectures on ship duties. It is also recommended that a course of naval ethics be added to the curriculum, the purpose of which shall be to impress upon the minds of the midshipmen the best traditions of the Service and a high sense of honor and duty."

The board believes that if the midshipmen were "instructed and required to maintain discipline by seeing that their orders are executed, rather than by reporting infractions of the regulations, much would be accomplished in the direction of the proper way to handle men on board ship."

The board recommends that the final graduation of midshipmen be at the end of the four years' course, and that after one year at sea they be examined for promotion to ensign by the naval examining board, in the same manner as are the commissioned officers of the line, the examination to be non-competitive in character. The report was sent to the President at Oyster Bay and received his approval.

Writing from Havana, a correspondent of the Boston Transcript says that the Fourth of July celebrations by the soldiers stationed in various parts of the island had more significance than the mere commemoration of Independence Day. Since the beginning of the last intervention the soldiers have been kept in the background to such an extent as to lose all the prestige they gained during the first intervention, when the natives had wholesome respect for them. The celebration on the Fourth, the field meets and tournaments were intended to impress the Cubans and to show what the troops could do. A general effort was made to secure the presence of Cubans at these fiestas. There is a general feeling in the Army that it would be a good thing if the soldiers could operate against the bandits, thus giving the Cubans a well needed object lesson. In the minds of the officers there is no question that the natives, seeing the soldiers kept in the background and held down, feel that the troops are afraid of them. Speaking editorially of the Fourth of July celebration at Camp Columbia, the Havana Telegraph of July 5, says: "No better lesson could have been taught to Cubans, who are young in the enjoyment of liberty, than that offered yesterday at Camp Columbia by American soldiers, who, after once winning for Cuba her liberty, have returned to restore it to her. When Cuba shall have officers and soldiers sufficiently devoted to achieve proficiency comparable to that displayed by the American troops yesterday, danger of revolution will utterly have disappeared."

The nine candidates from the class of acting assistant surgeons at the Navy Medical School, who were examined last week for appointment as assistant surgeons, passed with the exception of F. D. Chappellear. Those who passed and will be commissioned as assistant surgeons are: Elmer E. Curtis, Henry L. Dollard, Harry L. Smith, Wm. G. Steadman, Myron C. Baker, Dow H. Castro, Earle P. Huff, Martin Donelson. A. A. Surg. J. A. Murphy was examined and passed for promotion to surgeon. The appointment of Dr. Chappellear as acting assistant surgeon will be revoked. The Navy Medical School will be kept busy during the summer getting ready for the coming school year. There is a larger class of acting assistant surgeons than usual, twenty-four graduates of various medical schools having been enrolled. Much discouragement is felt at the difficulty in getting surgeons for the Navy. There are now forty-six vacancies after giving the candidates who passed last week their appointments. With the current number of vacancies accruing during the coming year the prospect is that there will be an even larger number of vacancies next year than now.

Acting J.A. General John Biddle Porter, U.S. Army, in an official communication dated July 3, 1907, says: "The government has been very successful in its effort to cause the punishment of those who unlawfully purchase, or accept in pawn clothing of soldiers. But one judge so far appears to have taken a view at variance with that of the War Department on this subject, and it is believed that the weight of legal authority will soon be so great that the question will no longer be open to argument. It is recommended that officers continue to seize the clothing as authorized by the statutes and that prosecution continue wherever feasible. Should a seizure of clothing be made in a district where the local Federal judge holds that the clothing is the private property of the soldier and that a prosecution will not lie, the goods, if seized, should be held and the alleged civilian owner forced to seek a recovery by legal process. This will enable the government to appeal in the case of an adverse decision and thus ultimately obtain a ruling from a court of the highest jurisdiction. Advice from the Acting Judge Advocate, Department of Texas, indicate that notwithstanding the adverse decision reached in one case in the state mentioned, further effort is being made to stop the traffic complained of."

The following candidates for admission to the Military Academy in 1908, have been appointed during the past two weeks: Percy C. Walker, Emmet E. C. McMillan, alt., and Joseph E. McDonald, Alabama; John H. Hine-mon, jr., Arkansas; Warner B. Day, Raymond V. Cramer, Earl B. Slater, alt., William M. Swanton, alt., and William J. Hawkins, alt., Connecticut; John P. Steele, Georgia; Culver S. Mitcham, alt., Illinois; Houston Whiteside, jr., Paul Shidler and Leopold Jaklitt, alt., Kansas; Richard B. Hager and William G. Weaver, Kentucky; Summerlin Y. Trousdale, Louis P. Garrot and Julius B. Asher, alt., Louisiana; Arthur E. Froh-witter, Massachusetts; George A. Schain, alt., Minnesota; Charles Ferrell, alt., and Clarence S. Leavell, alt., Mississippi; Herbert H. Dorst, Missouri; Charles N. Sawyer, Nebraska; Alexander H. Aronson, Lisle S. Thurston, alt., and Nelson S. Townsend, alt., New Jersey; J. Richard Steel, Pennsylvania; Herbert S. Ragland, Gordon Lefebvre, alt., and R. Empire Potts, alt., Virginia; Hugh P. Schively, Washington; Jay M. Hill, Wisconsin.

Question arose whether the cut of officers' service coat is the same as that recently adopted for the coat of enlisted men. Reply was made by the War Department in the affirmative. Recommendation was received that a new form of company fund account book be adopted, which recommendation was approved. Request was received that a portion of the allotment of \$104 made for target range at Fort Davis, Alaska, be expended for repairs to butts, which was approved. Request was received from two officers for authority to attend target practice with National Guard organizations, the officers being on detached service and having no opportunity to fire with regular organizations. Approved. Request was received from an Infantry regimental commander that his regiment be supplied with buzzer outfits for test. Unfavorable action was taken, as such appliances pertain solely to the Signal Corps. Request was received for an allotment of \$15 for Leon Springs target range from the appropriation of 1907 to provide necessary repairs. Approved.

The Cuba-China Battlefield Commission has forwarded to China seven bronze tablets intended to commemorate the expedition for the relief of the besieged diplomats and missionaries at Peking in 1900. One tablet is to be erected at Tientsin on the spot where Col. E. H. Liscum, 9th Inf., was killed on July 13, 1900. Two of the others are to be placed on each side of the Sally port in the gate house at Peking. Colonel Webb C. Hayes, secretary of the Commission, asked Capt. W. H. Clifford, commanding the U.S. Marine Corps detachment at Peking, to use his artificers to place the tablets in position, at the same time telling him that the Commission was nearly out of funds. Comptroller Tracewell, in a decision on the question whether appropriations for miscellaneous expenditures for the Marine Corps could be employed for the purpose, holds that there is no authority for using the money in the way proposed by Colonel Hayes and calls attention to the fact that in addition to the \$9,500 first appropriated last session, \$4,000 additional was provided for tablets in Cuba and China.

A cable to the New York Herald from Kiel states that the authorities, the newspapers and the committee of the motor boat exhibition have been duped by an impostor personifying Admiral Dewey. At midday on June 27 a man bearing a striking resemblance to the gallant Admiral sent a card with Admiral Dewey's name to the president of the Eschschburg, Captain Classen, who was delighted to have such a distinguished visitor. All the committee members present turned out in top hats and frock coats to escort the pseudo Admiral round the show. The "Admiral" was sufficiently gracious to record his appreciation of all he saw, remarking it was a pity America and England were not represented at such a fine exhibition. Similar visits were paid to other institutions and museums at Kiel. In each case the authorities received the impostor with royal honors. The newspapers, including the Kieler Neueste Nachrichten, published enthusiastic paragraphs referring in glowing terms to the "conqueror of Manila" and the honor conferred upon the German navy by his visit.

A decision of some importance in its bearing on the privileges of social clubs has been rendered by the Superior Court of Illinois in a case taken before it on appeal from the court of Cook county. The lower court had decided that the South Shore Country Club of Chicago, having no liquor license, violated the law in selling liquors to its members, even though such sales were made at cost. The higher court has affirmed this decision, its opinion including the following: "The dispensing of liquors by a social club to its members without a profit constitutes a sale, and the fact that a club is organized in good faith for social purposes and not as a shift or device to evade the provisions of the dram shop act is immaterial." An accomplished officer of the Army, in a note commenting on the above, remarks: "Some may wish with impunity and immunity—others may not."

Comptroller R. J. Tracewell has rendered a decision in the case of Lieut. Paul Foley, U.S.N., that officers absent from their stations on the summer midshipmen's cruise are entitled to commutation of quarters when they do not occupy public quarters and commute the allowance. The Army Appropriation Act of Feb. 27, 1893, provides that Army officers "temporarily absent on duty in the field shall not lose their right to quarters or commutation thereof," and the Navy Personnel Act of 1899 makes this applicable to officers of the Navy.

The local question as to what authority should control the diplomats who bluster the Conduit road near Washington with their automobiles has been decided by Attorney General Bonaparte in an opinion asked for by Secretary Taft. Mr. Bonaparte says that the town authorities of Glen Echo have no power whatever to arrest anyone on the road, because it is the exclusive property of the United States, the conduit having been constructed as a military measure to supply Washington with water. In con-

cluding his opinion Mr. Bonaparte says: "I think the legal residents of this roadway are similar to those of a so-called 'street' in a navy yard or arsenal. It was constructed for the benefit of the government and not of the public generally, and the fact that its use by many of the public may have been tolerated for a long time does not prevent the government from restricting or even forbidding such use should this course seem advisable."

Acting Secretary Newberry has issued orders that the following members of the Naval Academy rifle team be sent to Annapolis by July 13 for further practice to prepare themselves to participate in the competition at Camp Perry. The members of the team who are now on the summer cruise in the Naval Academy Practice Squadron, in command of Rear Admiral Sands, are: U.S.S. Nevada: J. James, W. A. Lee, jr., W. LeR. Heiberg, G. E. Brandt. Olympia: J. R. Earle, E. E. Wilson, F. Bradley. Arkansas: A. D. Denney, L. C. Stark, W. D. Brerton, jr. Florida: H. J. Knerr. The team will conduct its practice under charge of Lieut. A. P. Fairchild, beginning work July 15.

The New York papers of recent date have given space to an interesting case which suggests the possibility of new opinions as regards requirements of state claims on persons in the Navy. Fred N. Bevensee, a musician enlisted on the U.S.S. Hancock, who is being sued for a separation, was brought into the New York Supreme Court on a motion to be adjudged in contempt for non-payment of alimony, pending suit. Bevensee, through his counsel, George Hiram Mann, set up the fact that the alimony required, \$8 per week, exceeded his pay of \$32 per month from the United States. The contempt order was granted. It now remains to be seen what will be done with Bevensee's \$32 per month, if he is unable to give the required bond. The opinion of Judge Locke, of the U.S. Court of Florida, recently printed in these columns, suggests an interesting outlook, if Bevensee be committed to prison for default.

The War Department has no confirmation of the reported arrest by Major Gatchell, commandant of Fort Rosecrans, of an alleged Japanese agent caught making drawings of fortifications. That part of the report which states that the man was held prisoner and finally released is doubted, because there is no law to warrant the arrest of a so-called spy in time of peace. Under Army Regulations officers may prevent drawings and photographs being made and can eject persons caught doing so from government reservations. The Secretary of War will ask Congress to provide suitable legislation to cover the situation.

The Old Dominion railroad, an enterprise largely organized by Senator Elkins, of West Virginia, formerly Secretary of War, has been notified by Acting Secretary Oliver that steam locomotives must not be used to haul its cars across the Fort Myer reservation until Congress can consider the matter. The recent collision on the main line of the road running to Fort Myer in which one man lost his life and forty-three were more or less hurt, has brought on a movement for the Old Dominion to build a line to the fort.

The American flag which floated over Fort McHenry, near Baltimore, in 1814, during the bombardment of that city by the British, and which prompted Francis Scott Key to compose "The Star Spangled Banner," was received at the National Museum July 9 and placed in a glass case for exhibition. It has been lent to the Government by its owner, Eben Appleton, of New York. The flag is so old and torn that it had to be re-enforced with canvas backing. It is 28 by 30 feet.

Sheriff D. P. Cowan, of Lion County, Kansas, has informed the War Department that Harvey L. Counsellor, a deserter from the 13th Infantry, had been taken from him by a writ of habeas corpus. Acting Judge Advocate General Porter decides that the state court cannot interfere with a military prisoner of the United States and the Sheriff has been advised to re-arrest Counsellor and turn him over to the nearest military post.

The 14th and 109th Batteries of Coast Artillery on duty at Fort Adams, R.I., are credited with remarkably good shooting with 12-inch mortars and 10-inch rifles on July 10 at a moving target representing a battleship 7,000 and 8,000 yards out to sea. Each battery fired eight shots with mortars and eight with the rifles. In all thirty-two shots were fired and every one, it is reported, hit the mark.

Representative Hobson, of Alabama, formerly a civil engineer in the United States Navy, declares that the United States Navy is inadequate to meet the emergencies that would arise in a war with Japan, and he adds: "This Government should proceed at the opening of the next session of Congress to provide for building the strongest navy of any nation on the earth."

Residents of Sacket Harbor, N.Y., it is reported, do not take kindly to the order issued transferring the 24th United States Infantry to Madison Barracks to relieve the 23d Infantry, ordered to the Philippine Islands. An appeal will be made to Washington, it is said, for the transfer of the negro regiment to some other place.

The cruisers Tennessee and Washington have been ordered to begin the movement of the Atlantic Fleet to the Pacific on their return from the Bordeaux maritime review the first week in August. If necessary they will be docked at New York Navy Yard, starting for the Pacific some time in August.

A contract was awarded by the Quartermaster's Department of the Army on July 6 to the Lee Marble Company, of Lee, Mass., for the annual supply of marble headstones for erection in the national cemeteries. The contract is for twelve thousand stones at \$3.20 each.

RETIREMENTS AND PROMOTIONS.

Rear Admiral Willard H. Brownson, U.S.N., was retired for age on July 8, 1907. He has been Chief of the Bureau of Navigation since the retirement of Admiral Converse, and like his predecessor, Admiral Converse, by special direction of the President he will continue at the head of the bureau. Admiral Brownson is known as one of the ablest officers in the Service, and is a native of New York. He was appointed an acting midshipman at the Naval Academy Nov. 20, 1861, and was graduated in 1865. Among other duties he served on the Rhode Island, West India Station; Susquehanna, N.A. Station; Decatur, Pacific Fleet; Mohican, Pacific Fleet; St. Mary's, Pacific Fleet; Ossipee, torpedo service; at the Naval Academy; on the Kearsarge, Asiatic Station; Tennessee, Asiatic Station; at the Naval Academy, 1878-81; commanding C.S.S. Gedney and Blake; on the Powhatan, N.A. Station, 1884-5; hydrographic inspector, Coast Survey, 1885-9; commanding Petrel, N.A. Station, 1889 to October, 1891; general inspector, cruiser No. 10, October, 1891, to March, 1892, and July, 1893; commanding Detroit, July, 1893-4; and was at the Naval Academy, November, 1894-5. He was a member of the Board of Inspection and Survey, December, 1896-8, and was in command of the Yankee, March, 1898, to September, 1898. He was assigned to command the Alabama Oct. 16, 1900. His next duty was as Superintendent of the Naval Academy, Nov. 6, 1902, and after being promoted to rear admiral May 6, 1905, he was assigned to command the fourth division of the Atlantic Fleet. Admiral Brownson was in command of the armored cruiser squadron which made a record run from New York to Manila by way of the Suez Canal and replaced Rear Admiral Evans's battleship squadron in Asiatic waters two years ago, and he was assigned to command the Asiatic Fleet. While a lieutenant on the Mohican during 1870-71, he was sent to hunt down some pirates at Mazatlan, Mexico, and made his way in a small boat up one of the tortuous jungle streams and burned the pirates' vessel. Midshipman Jonathan M. Wainwright and several sailors were killed in the fight. Perhaps he is best known through his display of energy, self-confidence and courage when he broke the blockade of Rio Janeiro harbor and thereby crushed the famous naval rebellion in the early nineties, then being in command of the U.S. cruiser Detroit. An American merchant vessel was in Rio de Janeiro and was prevented from discharging her cargo by Rear Admiral de Mello of Brazil. The Detroit was detailed to act as an escort and Commander Brownson sent word to Rear Admiral de Mello that the American merchantman must be unmoored. A gunner of the Brazilian fleet fired a shot at the merchantman, and before the smoke had cleared away one of the guns on the Detroit was fired and lodged a shot in the stern of the Brazilian. There was no more trouble after that. He assumed charge of the Bureau of Navigation in April last.

Rear Admiral James H. Sands, U.S.N., who was placed on the retired list on July 12, 1907, on account of the age limit, after sixty-two years of highly creditable service, was born in the District of Columbia and appointed from Maryland to the Naval Academy as an acting midshipman Nov. 22, 1859. He was promoted to ensign May 28, 1863; attached to the steam sloop Tuscarora and the steam sloop Shenandoah of the North Atlantic Blockading Squadron from 1863-5, and was at the evacuation of Charleston with the South Atlantic Blockading Squadron, taking part in both attacks on Fort Fisher. He was twice recommended by boards of admirals to be advanced in grade for gallantry on shore during the second attack. While on the steam sloop Hartford, flagship of the East India Squadron, 1865-8, he was in a skirmish with savages on the island of Formosa, and mentioned twice in Squadron General Orders for bravery. He was commissioned lieutenant Nov. 10, 1866, and lieutenant commander March 12, 1868. Among other duties he served on the Richmond, European Squadron, 1869-70; California, flagship, Pacific Fleet, 1871-2; in the Hydrographic Office, 1873-4; on the Minnesota, 1875-6; at the navy yard, New York, 1876-80, and on special duty in Washington, 1880-2. He was promoted to commander in November, 1880, and was commanding the Iroquois on the Pacific Station, 1882-4, and was at the navy yard, Washington, 1884-6. He was commanding the Monongahela at Callao, Peru, March, 1891, to November, 1892; was at the navy yard, Washington, November, 1892, to May, 1893, and was equipment officer at the navy yard, Boston, May, 1893-5. He was commissioned captain in September, 1894, and was captain of the navy yard, Portsmouth, N.H., in May, 1895; commanding the Columbia, September, 1895-8, and was assigned to duty as governor of the Naval Home, Aug. 30, 1898. After being made rear admiral April 11, 1902, he was in the latter part of the year assigned to command the coast squadron of the North Atlantic Fleet, and was assigned to duty as Superintendent of the Naval Academy, July 1, 1905, and has ably administered its affairs.

Capt. Eugene H. C. Leutze, U.S.N., promoted rear admiral by the retirement of Rear Admiral Reiter, was born in Prussia, and was appointed to the Naval Academy March 4, 1863. During the summer of 1864, while on leave from the Academy, he volunteered for active service, and was employed on board the U.S.S. Monticello, Lieut. William B. Cushing commanding, on the North Atlantic Blockading Squadron. He was graduated in June, 1867, and served on the Minnesota, Canandaigua and Ticonderoga, of the European Fleet, 1867-9; Vermont, at New York, and the Severn, flagship of the North Atlantic Fleet, 1869-71. While attached to the Severn he was favorably mentioned in an official report of Captain Lowry to Rear Admiral Poor, for coolness and efficiency on an emergency created by the ironclad Terror, running into the Severn. Among other services he was with the Nicaraguan Surveying Expeditions, 1872-3, and had charge of one of the surveying parties and surveyed and examined the routes on the west side of Lake Nicaragua, along the valleys of the rivers Sopo, Ochomoga and Gil Gonzales; also surveyed from the river Serepequi to Greytown, on the east side of the lake, and ran the first straight line of twenty miles through the swamps and jungle back of Greytown to the Atlantic at that town. He served in the Hydrographic Office, 1873; was on the Panama Surveying Expedition, 1874-5, and was executive officer and in charge of the party surveying the upper part of the Chagres River and the middle part of the canal route. He was on special duty in charge of deep-sea sounding from Honolulu, Sandwich Islands, to Brisbane, Australia, and was in command of the coast survey steamer McArthur, 1877-80, on the Pacific coast. After being granted a leave, he was employed by the Tehuantepec Railroad Company to survey and explore for a harbor on the Pacific side of the Isthmus of Tehuantepec; and was engaged afterwards in starting the building of a breakwater and railroad at the proposed western terminus of the road. He was on the monitor Nantucket, 1882; ex-

ecutive officer of the U.S.S. Juniata, 1882-5, and later navigator during a cruise to the Persian Gulf, India, and Burmah, Asiatic Station, east coast of Africa and Madagascar. After serving at the Naval Academy, on the Constellation and Philadelphia, at the navy yard, Washington, and as lighthouse inspector, Ninth District, he was ordered to command the Alert, December, 1897, being employed in surveying Brito Harbor, Nicaragua, for the Isthmian Canal Commission, and also in guarding American interests in San Juan del Sur, Nicaragua, during the insurrection and war of the winter of 1898. In February he landed an armed force to protect the American Consulate and cable during an attack of the government troops on that town, which had been previously taken by insurgents and Costa Ricans. The treaty of peace between the contending parties was signed on board the Alert off Punta Arenas, Costa Rica. He was in command of the Monterey from May, 1898, to December, 1899, when that vessel was ordered to the relief of Admiral Dewey in Manila Bay, and was present at the taking of the city of Manila. The monitor Monterey was the prime factor in inducing the Spaniards to capitulate without serious resistance, and for this Admiral Leutze (then commander) received a complimentary letter from the Navy Department, signed by Secretary of the Navy Long. He took part in the several engagements with insurgents and notably the action of Zapote Bridge and Olongapo in Subig Bay. In addition to commanding the Monterey, he was commandant of the Cavite Navy Yard from October, 1898, to December, 1900, during which time this Spanish yard was practically re-established. From August, 1890, to December, 1890, he was also in charge of the defenses of the peninsula of San Roque against the insurgents. He was superintendent of the Naval Gun Factory, Washington, D.C., in March, 1901, and later was in command of the Maine. His last assignment was as captain of the navy yard, Washington, D.C. He is not due to retire for age until Nov. 16, 1909.

Capt. Uriel Sebree, U.S.N., promoted rear admiral vice Sands retired, on July 12, 1907, is a native of Missouri and was graduated from the Naval Academy in 1867. He served on the Canandaigua, European Fleet, 1867-9; was promoted ensign in 1868; served with the Pacific Fleet, 1867-72; was promoted master in 1870, and commissioned lieutenant in 1871. He served on the Tigress in the Arctic from June to November, 1873, and was also on the Dictator of the North Atlantic Station the same year. He was on the Franklin, flagship of the European Station, from 1873-6; on torpedo duty during the summer of 1877; on the C.S.S. Bache in 1878; commanding the C.S.S. Sillman in 1879, and was commanding the C.S.S. Gedney, 1879-81. He was on the Brooklyn of the South Atlantic Station, 1882; at the Naval Academy during 1882-3; was commanding the Pinta in 1883, and was on the Powhatan in 1884. He was on the Thetis of the Greely Relief Expedition in 1884, after which he went to the Naval Academy for duty. He was on duty as lighthouse inspector in Oregon, and Washington Territory, 1885-9, and was with the Polaris Relief Expedition in 1892. Other assignments included duty at the Naval Academy, commanding the Thetis, 1896-7, and the Wheeling in 1898. He was lighthouse inspector at San Francisco from November, 1898, to October, 1901, when he was ordered to command the Abarenda and naval station at Tutuila, Samoa. He afterwards commanded the Wheeling and his last assignment to duty was as secretary of the Lighthouse Board.

Capt. J. H. Bull, U.S.N., retired under the Personnel Act as commodore from June 30, 1907, is an officer well known to the Service and was born in West Chester, Pa., June 13, 1852, and entered the Naval Academy in July, 1866, and was graduated in 1870. Among other assignments to duty he was on the Guard, 1870-71, in the Fishing Banks Squadron, and as part of the Darien Inter-Oceanic Expedition, doing duty on shore. He was a member of the Nicaraguan Canal Surveying Expedition from December, 1872, to August, 1873, and was instructor of ordnance and gunnery at the Naval Academy from October, 1882, to June, 1885. He was executive officer of the Newport during the Nicaraguan Canal Expedition, September, 1897, to April, 1898. He has served on various stations and among the vessels he has served on are the Wyoming, Worcester, Lackawanna, Yantic, Saco, Wachusett, Franklin, Powhatan, Dale, Mohican, Marion, Monocacy, Alliance, Montgomery, Monterey. He has also served in the coast survey and as lighthouse inspector, as well as on other shore duties. He fell from one of the buildings at the Buffalo Exposition, in 1901, and was so severely injured that it did not seem then that he could survive. His last assignment to duty was as commandant of the naval training station at San Francisco, Cal.

Capt. W. H. Beecher, U.S.N., who was retired with the rank of commodore June 30, 1907, upon his own application, was born in Baltimore, Md., April 2, 1848, and was appointed midshipman April 19, 1864. He served in the defense of Baltimore city with the Home Guards against Harry Gilmore's raid just before the battle of Gettysburg, July, 1864. He entered the Naval Academy at Newport as midshipman July 28, 1864, and was graduated June 2, 1868. Among other duties he served on the Mohongo on the west coast of Mexico, 1868-9; was on the Mohican on the Behring Sea Astronomical Expedition, 1869; on the Swatara, at Colon, to protect Panama Railroad, 1869-70; cruised in Gulf of St. Lawrence on the Nipsic during the fishery troubles in 1870, and went with the Supply with the charitable contributions of the cities of New York and San Francisco for the relief of the suffering French to Europe in 1871. He cruised with the Portsmouth around the Horn to survey the Pacific islands, 1872-3, and was wrecked in the Pacific mail steamer Costa Rica in the Golden Gate in September, 1873. He subsequently served on the Alliance and Powhatan; at the torpedo station and on the Brooklyn as flag lieutenant, South Atlantic Station, 1881-4. He was in the office of Naval Intelligence, 1885-9; on the Adams, at Samoa; Ranger, Central American coast, and the Pensacola on the Pacific Station. He was on duty at the Naval Observatory, April, 1892, to December, 1892; was chief of the Division of Ocean Meteorology to December, 1895; was chairman of the Congress of Ocean Meteorology at the World's Fair, Chicago, August, 1893, and editor of North Atlantic Pilot Charts. He served in the war with Spain in Admiral Sampson's squadron at the bombardment of San Juan, Porto Rico; as scout in the U.S.S. Montgomery for Admiral Sampson, and captured two Spanish merchantmen. He served in the blockade at Havana on the flagship of Rear Admiral Watson and in the office of Naval Intelligence in August, 1898, and in February, 1899, was assigned to duty as naval attaché to the U.S. Embassies at Berlin and Rome, and the Legation at Vienna. He was executive of the U.S.S. Montgomery when sent to Havana in March, 1898, to assist in the work with the wreck of the Maine. His last assignment to duty was as commandant of the 7th Naval District and naval station at Key West, Fla. Captain Beecher is the inventor of the Solarometer and the author of "The Cruise

of the Brooklyn," besides magazine articles in Century on the "Use of Oil to Calm the Seas," and similar articles, and a chapter in Lord Brassy's Naval Annual on the United States Navy.

Comdr. W. F. Halsey, U.S.N., retired as captain from June 30, 1907, upon his own application, was appointed to the Naval Academy from Louisiana in September, 1869. He reached the grade of midshipman in 1872, ensign in 1874, master in 1880, junior lieutenant in 1883, lieutenant in 1886, lieutenant commander in 1889 and commander in 1902. Among the vessels he served on were the Alert, Independence, Iroquois, Ranger, Miantonomah, Baltimore, New York, Montgomery, Newark and Des Moines. His last assignment to duty was in the Bureau of Equipment.

Comdr. John C. Colwell, U.S.N., who was among the officers selected for compulsory retirement under the Personnel Act is a native of Pennsylvania and has an excellent record of service. He was graduated from the Naval Academy June 1, 1874, and is well known in connection with his duty as an agent for the government for the purchase of ships and war supplies incident to the war with Spain, and in the Philippines, while in London, England. Here he secured on reasonable terms immense supplies of all manner of munitions of war, which were very badly needed. He is also well known as a member of the second expedition under Lieut. E. A. Garlington, 7th Cavalry, now Inspector General of the Army, in 1885, for the relief of Lieut. A. W. Greely at Lady Franklin Bay. He was on the Yantic, which was ordered to accompany the Proteus, the relief vessel. Lieutenant Colwell was afterward transferred to the relief ship and when the Proteus was crushed in the ice Lieutenant Colwell was the last to leave her. He was sent by Lieutenant Garlington down the Greenland coast to Upernivik. Later, a whaleboat from the Yantic was sent after Lieutenant Colwell at Godhavn. Lieutenant Colwell arrived at that place after having been thirty-nine days in an open boat.

SERVICE WEDDINGS.

Mrs. Elsie C. Bernard and Major Joseph T. Crabbs, Q.M. Dept., U.S.A., were married in Washington, D.C., July 6, in the apartment of Mrs. Camp, Mrs. Bernard's mother, at the Decatur, by Chaplain Charles C. Pierce, U.S.A. Lieut. Col. Charles P. Echols, a professor in the Military Academy at West Point, was best man. The bridal costume was a beautiful one of white lace. The apartment was prettily decorated with flowers, and after a collation Major and Mrs. Crabbs left for a wedding trip. In the fall they will go to housekeeping in Washington.

Mrs. Harriet S. Leven announces the marriage of her daughter, Edith Alice, to Lieut. George Place Hill, Co. F, 7th Regiment, N.G.N.Y., on July 3, 1907, in New York city. Lieutenant Hill is over six feet in height and one of the most popular members of the 7th. He and Mrs. Hill will be at home at Ridgewood, N.J., after August 1.

Miss Florence Theodora Harmon, daughter of Mrs. Phoebe E. Harmon, of Roxbury, Mass., and Lieut. John E. Munroe, Ord. Dept., U.S.A., were quietly married July 2 at 8 o'clock at the residence of the bride's aunt, Mrs. J. B. Lord, 46 Cedar street, Roxbury, Mass. Only relatives and few intimate friends were present. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Henry C. Graves. The bride wore a white lace gown and carried a bouquet of lilies of the valley. The house was tastefully decorated with laurel, daisies and carnations. Following the ceremony, a reception was held, after which the newly married couple started on their honeymoon. They will be at home at Frankford Arsenal, Philadelphia, Pa., after Sept. 1.

The engagement is announced of Miss Eugenia Halde-man, of Austin, Tex., to Lieut. Napoleon William Riley, 10th U.S. Inf. The wedding will take place in the fall. Miss Halde-man is the niece and adopted daughter of the late Gen. L. M. Openheimer.

Lieut. John E. Munroe, Ord. Dept., U.S.A., and Miss Florence T. Harmon were married at Roxbury, Mass., July 2, 1907.

Dr. and Mrs. Augustus Salley Hydrick announce from Orangeburg, S.C., the betrothal of their daughter, Henrietta, to Midshipman Gardner Lemmon Caskey, U.S.N.

RECENT DEATHS.

Rear Admiral Norman H. Farquhar, U.S.N., whose death, on July 3, at Jamestown, R. I., we briefly noticed in our last issue, was graduated from the U. S. Naval Academy in 1859, and was assigned to duty with the squadron on the south coast of Africa for the suppression of the slave trade. He served as midshipman on board the San Jacinto, Saratoga and Constellation, and as acting master on board the Mystic and Sumter. While still a midshipman, he brought to the United States a captured slave, the Triton, with a crew of ten men, and no other officer. He was commissioned as lieutenant Aug. 31, 1861, and served on the steamer Mystic, North Atlantic Station, and the steamboat Mahaska, North Atlantic Blockading Squadron, 1862-3; steamer Rhode Island, West India Squadron, 1863-4; steamer Santiago de Cuba, North Atlantic Blockading Squadron, 1864-5; and was present at both attacks on Fort Fisher. He was commissioned as lieutenant commander Aug. 5, 1865; was on duty at the Naval Academy, 1866-8; on the steamer Swatara, European Squadron, 1868-9; at navy yard, Boston, 1870; was executive officer of the Severn, 1870-1. He was in command of the Kansas and took part in the Tehuantepec and Nicaraguan surveying expedition, 1871; was at the navy yard, Boston, 1872; on the Powhatan, 1872, and was commissioned commander Dec. 12, 1872. He was at the Naval Academy, 1872-8, commanding Santee, and was in charge of the buildings and grounds. He commanded the Portsmouth in 1878; the Quinnebaug and Wyoming of the European Squadron, 1878-81, and was commandant of cadets, Naval Academy, from 1881 to 1886. He commanded the Constellation on two practice cruises, 1883-4; was commissioned captain March 4, 1886, and commanded the Trenton on the Pacific Station, 1886-9, when the ship was wrecked in the memorable hurricane at Apia, Samoa. The vessel was admirably handled after her steam power proved insufficient, and as the British man-of-war Calliope with superior steam power managed to steam into the teeth of the hurricane to sea, the band on the Trenton played, and her crew cheered, the Calliope answering. The Trenton, with 450 men on board, was handled a whole day without steam or rudder, and Admiral Farquhar saved not only all of his own crew, but 150 men from the Vandalla, which had dragged on the reefs, as did the Trenton later. In the storm Far-

gular ordered his crew into the mizzen rigging, where the united bodies acted as a sail and swung the ship's head to the wind. He served as Chief of Bureau of Yards and Docks, Navy Department, from March 6, 1890, to March, 1894; commandant navy yard, League Island, March 7, 1894, to June, 1896. Admiral Farquhar had command of the Newark June 16, 1896, and was commandant of the Norfolk Yard, June 1, 1897, to September, 1899. He was promoted to commodore July 21, 1897; commissioned rear admiral March 3, 1899; commanded the North Atlantic Station from October, 1899, to May, 1901, when he was made chairman of the Lighthouse Board. He was retired April 11, 1902, having reached the age of sixty-two years.

The death of Sergeant Cox, U.S.M.C., is noted in our Samoan letter, and Mrs. Underwood, wife of Comdr. Edmund B. Underwood, U.S.N., formerly governor of Tutuila and under whom Sergeant Cox first served in Samoa, also sends the following: "In the recent tragic death at Pago Pago, Samoan Islands, of J. F. Cox, sergeant of marines, the Marine Corps and the Navy—but most of all, the Samoan people—suffer a very great loss. Sergeant Cox went to Samoa about three years ago to instruct the Native Guard of Fita Fitas in their military duties; and I only regret that all the white men whose task it is to teach the simpler Brown Brothers in different parts of the Pacific Ocean—they soldiers, sailors, missionaries, or schoolmasters—could not have learned his methods. Though a strict disciplinarian, he yet had the unteachable talent of winning the confidence and warm affection of the natives; so that by precept and example they learned of him readily, not alone their military lessons, but the greater ones of loyalty to the new country they belong to, courtesy to women, and much else that is not set down in any books. In the evening, when many a man in his place—and in the tropics—would gladly have considered his work done and the hours his own, he often gathered his military family about him, talking to them of the simple wonders of the starry heavens, taking some of the more advanced up to the observatory where he begged the favor of an hour with the big telescope for them, teaching them in kindergarten ways of the outside world and many of its works. By day he induced them to plant coconut-trees, the wealth of the Samoans, in front of the barracks, and to clear land on the hill back of the barracks and plant a vegetable garden for their own use. He was ever the prophet of the honor of physical labor—so much needed a lesson! At high noon, the hour of a comfortable and well-earned siesta, he went to the school just then established for the smaller native boys, and gave them a thorough setting-up drill, which they greatly enjoyed and wonderfully profited by. This, too, was a labor of love, an idea and offer quite of his own part. It is not strange that, when his time was over for tropical service, the affectionate native guard sent in a unanimous request that he would remain with them. He was naturally anxious to come home, but felt that he could do more for the Samoans by staying among them for awhile than could a new man in his place; and so assented to the plan, and the authorities at Washington finally agreed to it. He remained only to die a cruel and agonizing death, crushed under a landslide which followed a most unprecedented storm, leaving devastation in its track and sincere mourning for this lost friend. Who can measure the benefit of quiet, unostentatious work like his, which, while it has not the daring and picturesque qualities shown on a battlefield, at least follows the greater precept of ministry 'to the least of these'? Who can tell the power of a faithful, unselfish life? When the Fita Fitas marched up to the Governor's house where their beloved sergeant lay dead, and each one touched his face with his own, can anyone believe that some real lesson had not been taught, some high influence left behind which may well prove mightier than the sword? When the lists are finally made up of those who have died for their country's advancement, I believe Sergeant Cox's name will be in the long, long line."

Mr. Alfred Walke Blow, husband of Georgie Richards Blow, and brother-in-law of Mrs. C. M. Ray, wife of Pay Dir. C. M. Ray, U.S.N., died at San Francisco, Cal., June 25.

William James Harris White, son of the late Lieut. Comdr. Henry C. White, U.S.N., and of Mrs. James R. Lathrop, formerly Anna Harris White, died in Liverpool, England, June 15, 1907, aged thirty-four years and ten months.

Mrs. Carrie Phillips Berkeley, wife of Capt. Randolph C. Berkeley, U.S.M.C., who died at Norfolk, Va., on July 2, was the only daughter of Pay Insp. James S. Phillips, U.S.N., and was twenty-two years of age. She was married to Captain Berkeley Sept. 12 last in Shepherdstown, W. Va. Funeral services were held in Washington, D.C., July 4, at the home of Mr. Edwin P. Hanna, solicitor of the Navy Department. The interment was at Arlington. There were also services at the late home of the deceased at Norfolk Navy Yard on July 2, Rev. Dr. Jett, of Staunton, Va., officiating.

Mrs. Emma B. Hargous, widow of the late Capt. C. E. Hargous, 5th U.S. Inf., and sister of Brig. Gen. George P. Borden, U.S.A., retired, died in New York city July 9, 1907.

Mrs. Philip Cady Van Brocklin, grandmother of Lieut. Ralph N. Hayden, 3d U.S. Cav., died at Floral Park, N.Y., July 6.

Brig. Gen. H. G. Gibson, U.S.A., retired, writes: "The death of Mary K. McLean on July 7 at Washington, after a long and painful illness, is deserving of more than a passing notice, due not only to the loveliness of her character, but to the eminent distinction of the family of which she was a worthy member. Warm-hearted, earnest and sincere, here devout religious feelings and her kindly, sympathetic nature endeared her to her family and friends—to those she loved her heart was ever overflowing with loving affection, and no service or labor for their comfort and happiness was ever wanting. If she gave to misery only all she had—a tear—that tear was the sincere expression of a kind and loving heart, and in the bosom of her Saviour she now finds her promised reward. Mary McLean was the daughter of the late Lieut. Col. Nathaniel H. McLean, formerly of the Adjutant General's Department, who was retired therefrom upon his restoration to the Service by Act of Congress in 1875, as a recompense for an unjust persecution following a fearless exposure of political graft and boodles by loyal citizens. Colonel McLean was the nephew of the late Justice John McLean of the Supreme Court of the United States, and a cousin of Gen. Nathaniel C. McLean, of the Army of the Union in the Civil War. The mother of Mary McLean was the daughter of James P. Kilbreth, a prominent citizen of Cincinnati for many years, and a sister of James T. Kilbreth and John W. Kilbreth, the former at the time of his death prominent as a candidate for Mayor of New York and the latter in business circles in that city, long since retired. His son, John W. Kilbreth, jr., is now a captain in the Field Artillery. Through her mother

Mary McLean was also related to the Guthrie family of Pennsylvania. Colonel McLean and the writer were close friends at West Point, and joint service in California, and with the Army of the Ohio in the Civil War, made our friendship closer and stronger. In the discharge of his duties—in the line and staff—he was honest, capable, indefatigable and industrious; as a man and a friend, he was conscientious, true, loving and lovable. Mary McLean is survived by her mother and one sister, Carolyn S. McLean. Her remains will be interred by the side of her beloved father in Spring Cove Cemetery at Cincinnati."

Mrs. Frances C. Palmer, grandmother of Mrs. C. S. Cochran, wife of Lieut. C. S. Cochran, U.S. Revenue Cutter Service, died at Red Bank, N.J., July 7.

PERSONALS.

Civil Engr. F. C. Prindle, U.S.N., will spend the summer at Acra, Greene County, N.Y.

A daughter, Irene Germaine Noa, was born to the wife of Lieut. Walter E. Noa, U.S.M.C., at Newport, R.I., recently.

Commodore and Mrs. Rush R. Wallace, U.S.N., have gone to Nantucket, Mass., with their family to spend the summer.

A son, Mark Lorin Ireland, was born to the wife of Lieut. Mark L. Ireland, Ord. Dept., U.S.A., at Fort Hancock, N.J., July 8.

Admiral Dewey, U.S.N., and Mrs. Dewey closed their Washington house July 4 and are now at Richfield Springs, N.Y., for the summer.

Col. C. A. Stedman and Mrs. Stedman have taken a beautiful country place for the summer at Llewellyn Park, Orange, N.J., but will return to Washington about Oct. 1.

Pay Insp. Samuel L. Heap, U.S.N., and Mrs. Heap have returned to Washington D.C., from their wedding trip. They are to leave this week for Gloucester, Mass. Miss Pansy Bloomer, Mrs. Heap's daughter, will accompany them.

Rear Admiral Caspar F. Goodrich, U.S.N., commandant of the New York Navy Yard, and former president of the Naval War College, began a series of lectures July 19 at Newport, R.I., before the conference, beginning on the subject of Naval Tactics.

Lieut. Col. E. M. Weaver, assistant to the Chief of Artillery, has been absent from Washington during the past week attending the maneuvers at Fort Adams and in the Artillery district of Narragansett of the Coast Artillery Corps and the militia reserves.

Lieut. Gen. Arthur MacArthur, U.S.A., was among the speakers at the dedication in Oshkosh, July 8, of the Hicks monument in honor of the volunteer soldiers of Wisconsin, among whom was the speaker, who took part in the Civil War. The monument was a gift from Col. John Hicks, American Minister to Chili.

Lieut. Comdr. Philip Williams, U.S.N., of the flagship Charleston, fell from the bridge on that ship a few days since and crushed his ankle and sustained injuries that necessitated his being sent to the Good Samaritan Hospital, Portland, Oregon, which will be his address for some time. Mrs. Williams is with him in the hospital.

Chaplain William G. Cassard, U.S.N., on duty at the Naval Training Station, Newport, R.I., was ordained to the priesthood of the Protestant Episcopal church at St. Michael's church, Bristol, R.I., July 3. Rt. Rev. William N. McVickar, D.D., LL.D., Bishop of Rhode Island, performed the ordination service, and Rev. Emery H. Porter, D.D., rector of Emmanuel church, preached the sermon.

Arrivals at the Ebbitt House, Washington, D.C., last week, included the following: Capt. W. W. Hamilton, U.S.A.; Lieut. George A. Taylor, Capt. A. McIntyre, R. H. Fenner, J. Prentice; Lieuts. William E. Murray, H. L. Butler, U.S.A., and G. W. Cochen, U.S.A.; Capt. R. U. Patterson, U.S.A., and Mrs. Patterson; Surg. J. C. Pryor, U.S.N., and Mrs. Pryor; Capt. A. Marix, Capt. P. Garst, Comdr. H. Hall, and Lieut. Charles Webster, U.S.N.

Capt. Henry Page, Med. Dept., U.S.A., of Fort Clark, Texas, and Mrs. Page and children are to spend the summer at Princess Anne, Md., visiting Judge Henry Page, of the Maryland Court of Appeals, Captain Page's father. Gen. and Mrs. Greenleaf, Mrs. Page's father and mother, who have been traveling in Europe and Africa for the past year, expect to return to the United States July 13 on the Cedric, and will join Capt. and Mrs. Page in Princess Anne.

Governor Stuart, of Pennsylvania, has signed the bill appropriating \$5,000 for a monument to the late Gen. Theodore J. Wint, U.S.A., who died recently. The monument will be erected in the Arlington National Cemetery. The following committee will have charge of carrying out the provisions of the bill: Governor Stuart, President Judge H. M. Edwards, Senator E. F. Blewitt, W. M. Darling, commander of Ezra Griffin Post, Grand Army of the Republic, of Scranton, Pa., and Capt. P. DeLacy, commander of the Legion of Honor of the United States.

Rear Admiral Charles H. Stockton, U.S.N., and the officers of the American squadron attended a reception and dance given in their honor at La Rochelle, France, July 6, by the American Consul and Mrs. G. H. Jackson. The petty officers and men of the squadron attended a ball given by the citizens of La Rochelle. The mayor of La Rochelle and his family, the American Consul and Mrs. Jackson and Rear Admiral and Mrs. Clark, were guests of Rear Admiral Stockton on July 7. A ball was given for the officers of the Tennessee and Washington at the Casino on the night of July 7. A game of baseball between teams from the Washington and Tennessee was played on July 6, the score being Washington, 4; Tennessee, 3 (ten innings). In another game on July 7, the score was Washington, 3; Tennessee, 2.

Col. Richard L. Hoxie, Corps of Engrs., U.S.A., has made an exhaustive statement of the work being done on the new channel from Baltimore harbor to deep water in the Chesapeake Bay, a distance of about twenty-three miles. This statement appears in the annual report of Colonel Hoxie upon the improvements of the Patuxent River and Baltimore harbor, of rivers and harbors on the Eastern shore, of the Nanticoke River in Maryland, and Delaware, and of Broad Creek River, Delaware. The lengthy, detailed document has just been sent to Washington. The work is about two-fifths completed, and provided there are no intervening contingencies, Baltimore will be provided with a harbor in December, 1909, that will enable her to accommodate large seagoing vessels drawing thirty-five feet of water. "The importance of the channel, which is to be 600 feet wide, in conjunction with the new magnificent dock system now in course of construction," says the Baltimore Sun, "is infinite."

A son was recently born to the wife of Capt. Dana W. Kilburn, 26th U.S. Inf., at Los Angeles, Cal.

Lieut. Harry E. Yarnell, U.S.N., and Mrs. Yarnell have gone to Newport to visit Mrs. Yarnell's mother, Mrs. Charles M. Thomas.

Col. and Mrs. Larned and family have taken a cottage for the summer at Fisher's Island, N.Y., where they will be joined later by Lieut. Paul A. Larned, now visiting friends.

Miss Madge Theaker is traveling in Europe with friends and expects to return to America the latter part of October. Mrs. Theaker's residence is 1315 Military street, Port Huron, Mich.

Mrs. Benham, daughter-in-law of Rear Admiral Benham, U.S.N., has left her apartment in Stoneleigh Court, Washington, D.C., and has gone to her country place on Long Island, where she will be joined by her mother, Mrs. Riley.

Capt. Herbert J. Brees, 1st Cav., is on temporary duty in the Artillery District of Narragansett for the purpose of witnessing and reporting on the joint Army and militia coast defense exercises to be held in that district July 7 to 15, 1907.

Capt. J. B. Cavanaugh, Corps of Engrs., U.S.A., Vandiver Building, Montgomery, Ala., has a vacancy for a junior engineer who is an experienced draftsman for permanent position. The salary is \$150 per month and the work chiefly in the office, but surveys and examinations are occasionally required.

Lieut. Comdr. Irvin V. Gillis has been ordered to proceed to Pekin as naval attaché to the American Legation. Lieut. Commander Gillis, who is a son of Commodore James H. Gillis, was attached to the American Legation at Tokio during the Russo-Japanese War. His last assignment to duty was in the Bureau of Navigation.

Lieut. Col. A. C. Sharpe, U.S.A., on duty with the General Staff, was in Columbus, Ohio, July 4, temporarily inspecting the Ohio National Guard. He expects to remain there, pending his assignment under detail on the General Staff. It is considered possible that he may be sent to Manila as Chief of Staff of the Philippines Division.

Capt. G. B. Pillsbury, Corps of Engrs., U.S.A., Skagway, Alaska, has a vacancy for a clerk having a knowledge of accounts and records of the Engineer Department. A knowledge of typewriting is also essential. The salary is dependent on the qualifications and experience of the employee. The appointee will be required to report at the Skagway Office on Oct. 1, 1907.

Lieut. Comdr. Edward T. Witherspoon, U.S.N., entertained very delightfully at dinner on board the U.S.S. Texas at the navy yard, Norfolk, Va., July 4. His guests were Mr. and Mrs. Charles H. Wood, Mrs. R. Spencer Douglass, Miss Wood and Miss Steele, of North Carolina; Comdr. Geo. R. Clark, Lieut. Allen M. Cook and Dr. C. E. Riggs. After dinner the party spent the evening at the Exposition.

Chaplain Paul T. Brockmann, 29th U.S. Inf., whose resignation has been accepted to take effect on Sept. 1 next, and who has been granted leave of absence until that date, is from Wisconsin, and is a graduate of the normal department of the Northwestern University and of the Evangelical Lutheran Theological Seminary of Wisconsin. He was appointed a chaplain in 1902, and was last on duty at Fort Douglas, Utah. He was born April 9, 1870.

Major James C. Sanford, Corps of Engrs., U.S.A., in his annual report for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1907, foreshadows the completion of the thirty-foot channel from the ocean to Christian street, Philadelphia, Pa., by the middle of next summer. Major Sanford is the engineer in charge of the dredging of the Delaware River, and the completion of the work within this period is dependent upon the appropriation of an additional \$500,000. For the maintenance of the dredged sections \$135,000 is also required.

Mrs. Purnell F. Harrington, wife of Rear Admiral Harrington, U.S.N., entertained at a very attractive luncheon given at her residence in Westover avenue, Norfolk, Va., July 5, in honor of Miss Harrington, of New York. The table was beautifully decorated in green and white and covers were laid for ten, and those present were Miss Harrington, Mrs. H. St. George Tucker, Mrs. Barton Myers, Mrs. Charles P. Shaw, Mrs. John Quinby, Mrs. L. W. T. Waller, Mrs. Charles Laird, Mrs. Paulding and Mrs. C. Brooks Johnston.

Church service at Camp Columbia, Havana, Cuba, on July 17 will be held as follows: Mass at 9 a.m. in the pavilion by Chaplain Waring; guard house service 9 a.m. by Chaplain Rice; pavilion general service 10 a.m.; Christian Endeavor service 7 p.m.; instruction in doctrine 4 p.m. by Chaplain Waring; Rosary benediction 7:30 p.m.; Holy Name Chapel; evening service 8 p.m. in pavilion by Chaplain Rice. There will be Bible topics illustrated. Other events arranged are the following: July 18, lecture on Yellowstone Park, and July 25, concert.

In a letter to the Norfolk (Va.) Landmark, under date of July 6, 1907, a writer giving the initials of T. S. G., says: "Telegraphic despatches from Washington announce that Capt. Albion V. Wadhams, U.S.N., captain of the Norfolk Navy Yard, has been placed on the retired list of the Navy, with rank of commodore. Captain Wadhams has been on duty here for two years, and the announcement just made has been received with surprise and regret by the multitude of his warm friends in this community. No officer with whom we have come in contact in the important command of this yard has won more friends or discharged with greater efficiency and success the duties of his high office. His record as a brave and competent officer of the Navy for forty-three years stands without a blemish and is an honor to the Navy and government of the United States. We tender to Captain Wadhams our highest respect and best wishes in his honorable retirement from active duty."

It is interesting to note that the fine estate near East Castle, Me., belonging to Rear Admiral John F. Merry, U. S. N., was left to him by his brother, who inherited it from his father, who in turn inherited it from his father, who received it from the Crown officers in 1731. The place is beautifully situated in Edgemoor, on the right bank of the Damariscotta River, about eight miles from the sea. The house is of old colonial build, containing sixteen rooms. It has quite an extensive forest preserve, where there still remain three old growths of pine trees which have the "King's mark" (Crown and Anchor) on them, made by the King's surveyors, reserving them for ships for the King's navy. Not far from this place are the noted shell heaps, containing millions of tons of oyster shells, some of them in perfect condition and ten to fifteen inches long; in another direction is Pemaquid Point, which shows ruins of quite a large settlement, supposed to have been made by the Norsemen long before the Pilgrims landed at Plymouth.

A son was born to the wife of Capt. William J. Lutz, 28th U.S. Inf., at Lafayette, Ind., July 9.

A son, Frederick Reynolds, was born to the wife of Major Frederick P. Reynolds, U.S.A., at Los Angeles, Cal., July 2.

Commodore A. V. Wadhams, U.S.N., retired, with Mrs. Wadhams, has left Norfolk, Va., for his home in Wadhamsville, N.Y.

Capt. Arthur Thayer, 3d U.S. Cavalry, stationed at West Point, has been stopping with his family at the Hotel Endicott, New York.

Gen. and Mrs. Wallace F. Randolph, U.S.A., and the Misses Randolph have left Washington to spend the summer at York Harbor, Me.

Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. John Gibson, U.S.N., will leave Washington, D.C., the middle of July and go to Poland Springs, Me., for the remainder of the summer.

Midshipman Monroe Kelly, U.S.N., while on leave from the U.S. Naval Academy, is visiting his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Sam Kelly, at their apartment in "The Holland," Ghent, Norfolk, Va.

By an order issued from the War Department, the memory of the late Major General Shafter, U.S.A., has been honored by bestowing his name upon the new military post on the Kahuiki, near Honolulu, Hawaiian Islands.

Major John A. Dapray, U.S.A., on duty with the Governor of Florida and special commissioner of that state to the Jamestown Exposition, has left Fort Monroe for Washington, accompanied by Mrs. Dapray, who has been with him at the Chamberlin for the past three weeks.

Gen. and Mrs. Alfred E. Bates, U.S.A., are being congratulated upon the birth of two grandchildren; one, a son born a week ago to Mrs. Frederick R. Swift, of New York, formerly Miss Eliza Bates, and the other, a daughter, born a few days afterward to the other daughter, Mrs. Dunn J. McKee, of Biltmore, N.C.

Army and Navy arrivals at the Ebbitt House, Washington, D.C., for the week ending July 10 were as follows: Capt. W. N. Blow, U.S.A.; Lieut. L. Shane, U.S.N.; Col. D. W. Lockwood, U.S.A.; Surg. Morton W. Baker, U.S.N.; Lieut. C. B. Hodges and Lieut. W. H. Waldron, U.S.A.; Lieut. J. F. Green, U.S.N.; Med. Dir. J. C. Wise, U.S.N.; Col. W. C. Gorgas, U.S.A., Mrs. Gorgas and Miss Gorgas.

Among the guests present at the reception given in Norfolk, Va., July 5, by President and Mrs. Henry St. George Tucker, of the Jamestown Exposition, at their residence in Freeman street in honor of the Norwegian, Brazilian and Mexican officers, were the following: Rear Admiral and Mrs. P. F. Harrington, U.S.N.; Misses Helen and Ethel Harrington; Lieut. and Mrs. Charles P. Shaw, U.S.N., and Major John A. Dapray, U.S.A.

Mrs. Humphrey, wife of Gen. C. F. Humphrey, U.S.A., the Misses Humphrey and Master Humphrey, who closed their house in Washington the last of March and went South for the benefit of Miss Helen's health, who was ill all winter, are, after six weeks at Old Point Comfort, on the eastern shore of Maryland for a few weeks before going to New England, where they have a cottage for the remainder of the summer. Miss Helen Humphrey has been much benefited by the trip.

In referring to Capt. William H. Burt, Field Art., U.S.A., recently promoted from first lieutenant with rank from June 12, and assigned to the 4th Regiment, the Burlington Free Press and Times of July 6 says in part: "Captain Burt is well known to Burlington and Vermont people. He was graduated from the University of Vermont in May, 1898, before commencement, in order that he might participate in the Spanish-American War, being appointed as corporal of Co. M, 1st Regiment, Vermont Infantry Volunteers. Later he was promoted second lieutenant of the 43d U.S. Infantry Volunteers. He saw much fighting and hard service during his three years' station in the Philippines. Upon his muster out from the volunteer service he was appointed second lieutenant in the Artillery corps, U.S.A. Upon the division of the corps into coast and field artillery he was assigned to the 23d Battery, Field Artillery, serving in the Philippines. Captain Burt was a good soldier, is a fine young officer, and has a brilliant future before him, and his friends everywhere will be glad to know of his well-earned promotion."

Admiral Baron Yamamoto, of Japan, arrived in New York from England on July 10, and was at once the target of rapid fire questions from reporters concerning the relations of the United States and Japan, and the despatch of the Atlantic Fleet to the Far East. The Admiral made light of the matter, and could see no reason why the friendly relations between the two governments should not continue, and spoke earnestly for peace. He also decried sensational articles, which had appeared in some Japanese and American newspapers. Before Admiral Yamamoto received the newspaper men he sent his aide, Captain Kato, to talk with them. Captain Kato was inclined to believe that the published accounts of the difficulties between Japan and the United States amounted to "a small storm in a big ocean." He said he thought the despatch of the American fleet would excite some of the people of his country, but he believed that the government could control that element. Captain Takarabe stated that he believed that it was a good thing for this country to send the American fleet into the Pacific, for it would stir the Japanese people and result in more financial aid being given to the upbuilding of Japan's navy. One of the first visitors to greet the Admiral after his arrival at the Holland House was Rear Admiral Evans, U.S.N. Major Gen. Frederick D. Grant, U.S.A., was also among the callers and he accepted an invitation to dine with the General on July 14. Admiral Yamamoto late in the afternoon went for an automobile ride through the parks, and in the evening the Admiral and his suite and Rear Admiral Evans dined together at the Claremont. The Japanese greatly admired the view of the Hudson river, and after dinner strolled about the piazzas and grounds. The Japanese Admiral on July 11 visited the navy yard, New York, and was received with the usual honors by Rear Admiral Caspar F. Goodrich, U.S.N., the commandant. He was entertained at noon at a luncheon given by the Japan Society of New York at the Hotel Astor, and among those present were General Grant and Rear Admirals Evans and Coghlan. In the afternoon he visited the E. W. Bliss Co.'s works at Bay Ridge; was dining at the Union League in the evening; on July 12 was the guest of the President at Sagamore Hill at luncheon, and on July 13 will go to Philadelphia and visit the Cramp Shipyards, in Philadelphia; the Bethlehem Steel Works and the New York Shipbuilding Company, at Camden, N.J. The official members of the Admiral's party are K. Kondo, inspector of naval construction; K. Fujii, engineering captain; Capt. T. Takarabe, Comdr. K. Kato, Admiral's aide, and I. Arisaka, chief naval ordnance officer.

Lieut. T. H. Koch, Coast Art. Corps, left New York this week for Switzerland for four months.

Capt. and Mrs. Nathan J. Shelton are at 207 West 81st street, New York city. Captain Shelton is on leave with permission to go beyond the sea.

Col. E. G. Fechet, U.S.A., and daughter, Miss Fechet, have opened their summer home at Gratiot Beach, Port Huron, Mich. They will remain until Oct. 1.

Mrs. Manney, wife of Rear Adml. Henry N. Manney, U.S.N., has returned to her home in New York city, after a visit of several weeks to friends in Washington.

Lieut. Dennis P. Quinlan, 5th U.S. Cav., who has been sick in the hospital at San Francisco, is now able to be on duty again, and has been ordered to Fort Mason, Cal.

Miss Margaret Harris, daughter of Major Moses Harris, U.S.A., retired, sailed on Wednesday, July 3, on the Hamburg-American S.S. Moltke for an extended trip abroad.

Miss Ruth Stuart, daughter of the late Capt. Sidney E. Stuart, Ord. Dept., U.S.A., is visiting her aunt, Mrs. James Hamilton, at her apartments, 612 West 112th street, New York city.

Gen. and Mrs. Leonard Wood will arrive in this country from the Philippines in August next, accompanied by their son, Leonard Wood, jr., whom they will place in school at Groton, Conn.

Mrs. Hatfield, wife of Col. Charles A. P. Hatfield, U.S.A., and Miss Helen Hatfield will leave Fort Myer, Va., on July 15 to spend the summer at Capon Springs, Hampshire Co., West Virginia.

Gen. and Mrs. Henry C. Corbin are staying at the Chevy Chase Inn, Md., and are engaged in superintending the construction of their new country house, which will be one of the most picturesque near the capital.

A bronze statue of Capt. William ("Bucky") O'Neill, the Rough Rider who was killed in the Cuban campaign, was unveiled at Prescott, Ariz., July 3, in the presence of hundreds of people from all parts of the territory and the West.

Mrs. Parks, wife of Comdr. Wythe M. Parks, U.S.N., and Miss Victoria Parks have left Washington, D.C., and gone to Virginia Beach, Va., for three weeks, after which they will go to Atlantic City, N.J., for the remainder of the summer.

A son was born to the wife of Capt. Joel R. Lee, 22d U.S. Inf., at Tanana, Alaska, July 10. Mrs. Lee is the daughter of Capt. John L. Hughes, Coast Art., U.S.A. Captain Lee was recently promoted from first lieutenant, 10th Infantry.

Brig. Gen. H. G. Gibson, U.S.A., retired, whose home is 916 Twenty-third street, N.W., Washington, D.C., for some time has been engaged in putting in shape an historical biography of the class of 1847, U.S.M.A., of which he is the last survivor.

Col. William J. Harding, a former well known officer of the N.G.N.Y., announces that he has removed his law offices from 120 Broadway to Rooms 404 and 405, Mutual Life Broadway Building, 146 Broadway, New York, N. Y. Telephone, 8177 and 8178 Cortlandt.

Major Chester Harding, Corps of Engrs., U.S.A., who has been on duty in Washington, D.C., has been selected for duty as division engineer of the Gatun Division of the Panama Canal, and will proceed to Culebra, Canal Zone, Panama, for duty with the commission.

Among the arrivals at the Ebbitt House, Washington, D.C., July 11, 1907, were the following: Gen. C. C. Byrne and Lieut. Bates Tucker, U.S.A.; Capt. C. C. Collins, U.S.A., and wife; Capt. Robert E. Noble, Med. Dept., U.S.A., and Major E. K. Webster, U.S.A., and family.

Major J. M. Kennedy, Med. Dept., U.S.A., has been made an honorary professor of surgery in the University of California, and Capt. H. H. Rutherford, Med. Dept., U.S.A., has been made an honorary professor of medicine by the same institution. Both officers are on duty in San Francisco.

Lieut. Comdr. J. G. Doyle, Lieut. W. R. Sayles, Dr. C. M. de Vallin, surgeon; Lieut. C. L. Arnold and Lieut. E. W. McIntyre, all of the U.S.S. Washington, and Lieut. Comdr. A. H. Robertson, Ensign W. L. Pryor, Chaplain C. H. Dickens, Surg. M. S. Guest, Capt. F. M. Eslick, U.S.M.C., and Lieut. W. K. Wortman, all of the Tennessee, were enjoying themselves in Paris, France, this week, on shore leave.

Newspaper despatches from St. Louis announce that the celebrated Apache chief, Geronimo, who is kept under guard at Fort Sill, tried to escape on July 9 while attending a celebration at Cache as the guest of Tunah Parker, the Comanche chief. He was soon captured, however, by soldiers. Excessive drink and troubles with his eight wives are said to have unbalanced Geronimo's mind, although he recently joined a church.

The following is a list of the officers of the U.S.S. monitor Nebraska, placed in commission at the Puget Sound Navy Yard on July 1: Lieut. Comdr. R. E. Coontz, Lieut. D. W. Knox, Lieut. Arthur Crenshaw, Ensigns C. C. Soule and D. P. Wickersham, Midshipmen J. E. Pond, C. S. Graves and F. M. Perkins, Surg. T. A. Berryhill, P.A. Surg. H. A. Dunn, Paymr. J. D. Barber, Captain of Marines C. G. Gumborg-Andersen, Btsn. P. Shanahan, Chief Gun. J. R. Ward, Gun. J. H. Aigner, Carp. W. F. Hamberger, War. Machs. William James and L. A. McClure.

Gen. Charles F. Humphrey is availing himself of his retirement to visit Mexico in the interests of a syndicate having properties in that country. He was to leave Washington on Saturday of this week for a journey of several months. On Thursday night, July 11, some of his friends united in a farewell dinner at the Raleigh, Washington. Among those joining in the dinner were Generals Ainsworth, Aleshire, Allen, Bates, Duvall and Mackenzie, Colonels Havard, Hatfield, Hickey, Kerr, McCain, Ruben, Russell, Whipple and Witherspoon; Lieutenant Colonels Evans, T. W. Jones, Squier, Todd, Majors Devol, Edie, Hawthorne, Kernan, Littell, Porter, Slavens, Straub, Hart, Sturgis and Zalinski, Captains Hardeman, Howland, Hutcheson, McClintock, McRae, Michie, Pettis, Parker, Penn, Tracy and Van Deman, all of the Army; General Elliott, Lieutenant Colonel Prince, of the Marine Corps; and Captain Couden, Commander Knapp and Lieutenant Commander Gillis, of the Navy, and General Harries, of the National Guard. General Duvall offered a toast to General Humphrey, saying: "We are met tonight in honor of and in fraternal festivity with a soldier who, thirty years ago to-day, by a skillful and dashing act of most distinguished gallantry in action, won the Medal of Honor—a soldier whose brilliant record covers more than forty-four years, and is made up of meritorious service in every grade from private to major general. We honor not only the gallant soldier, but also the conspicuously successful administrator of the great

department which is so vitally important to military good fortune, in peace or war. Let us join, then, in drinking long life and happiness to the man whose clever and persistent efforts have so contributed to the relief and comfort of the Army that his name has become, and will remain, in a peculiar sense, a household word wherever the flag flies—General Humphrey."

Passengers assigned to the Army transport Sherman, which sailed from San Francisco July 5 for Manila, via Honolulu and Guam, were the following: Col. E. B. Pratt, 30th Inf., and wife; Col. L. M. Maus, Gen. Dept., and wife; Lieut. Col. W. E. Wilder, Insp. Gen. Dept.; Major C. Byrne, 30th Inf.; Major W. R. Abercrombie, 20th Inf., wife and two children; Major J. P. O'Neill, 30th Inf., and wife; Major S. S. Jordan, Adj. Gen. Dept.; Capt. H. L. Threlkeld, wife and child; Capt. Isaac Erwin, wife and child; Capt. G. G. Palmer, Capt. C. W. Castle, Capt. W. E. Welsh, wife and child; Capt. R. R. Stogsdall, wife and two children; Capt. F. B. Shaw and Capt. D. E. Nolan, wife and child, all of the 30th Infantry; Chaplain Joseph Casey, 1st Inf.; Capt. M. L. Walker, Batt. of Engrs., and wife; Capt. W. B. Ladue, Batt. of Engrs., wife and two children; Capt. Wm. J. L. Lyster, asst. surg., U.S.A., and wife; Capt. Chas. M. Bundel, 16th Inf.; Capt. W. M. Cragie, 10th Cav.; Capt. H. S. Hathaway, Sig. Corps; Lieut. E. R. Stone and wife; Lieuts. L. P. Rucker, wife and child; G. B. Sharon, wife and child; H. Olin, wife and two children; W. A. Carleton and wife; G. E. Goodrich, C. C. Allen, M. C. Corey, wife and child; O. C. Nichols, wife and two children; S. W. Auding and wife, all of the 30th Infantry; Lieut. J. H. Read, jr., 3d Cav., and wife; Lieut. R. M. Blanchard, asst. surg.; Lieut. R. L. Weeks, wife and child; Lieut. J. W. S. Wuest; Lieut. G. R. Guild and wife; Lieut. S. A. Howard and wife; Lieuts. G. E. M. Kelly, E. L. Field, W. W. Harris, C. B. Elliott, R. Morrisson, B. Ward and G. E. Turner, all of the 30th Infantry; Lieuts. Alvin B. Barber, T. I. Emerson, Edmund D. Daley and Lieut. Edward D. Ardery, Battalion of Engineers; Dr. Fred T. Koyle and Dr. H. C. McLeod, U.S.A., and wife; Dr. R. E. Ingalls, U.S.A., and wife; Miss Josephine R. Heffernan, nurse; Miss Elizabeth D. Thomas, nurse; Mrs. C. R. Knight, mother of Captain Knight, C.E.; Miss Virginia Harrison and Miss Lucille Harrison, members of the family of Captain O'Neill; Mrs. A. W. Fergusson and son; E. M. Tribou, clerk, Sub. Dept.; Mrs. A. P. Zschokke, Mrs. M. L. Stewart and daughter, family of Assistant Director of Prisons Stewart, P.I.; Mrs. G. H. Morgan and two children, family of Major Morgan; E. A. McLellan, clerk, Executive Bureau, P.I.; Mrs. J. G. Harbord, wife of Colonel Harbord, P.I.C.; Miss Sallie Y. Ovenshine, Miss Emily L. Elliott, sister of Lieutenant Elliott, Mrs. A. M. Wrightson, mother of Lieutenant Wrightson; Miss Marion Hall, member of family of Lieutenant Commander McNamee, U.S.N.; W. W. Foster, cable engineer; Dr. S. B. McPheeters, Dr. F. V. Langenderfer and Dr. William H. Myer, cont. surg., U.S.A. In addition to the above, there were five members of Congress and a number of second class passengers, servants, etc.; 808 enlisted men, 30th U.S. Inf., and 193 enlisted men, Cos. C and D, Battalion of Engineers.

In response to an inquiry by Lieut. Col. Daniel C. Kingman, C.E., the Assistant Comptroller, L. P. Mitchell, has decided that appropriations for the Engineer Department are not available to purchase postage stamps for use on envelopes containing vouchers returned by contractors, the Army Regulations expressly precluding the use of penalty envelopes for return of vouchers. It is also decided that the government cannot be held liable for payment of demurrage on vessels used in taking coal to Cuba for the Navy, an agreement that "government despatch" was to be given their vessels having no binding force.

The question whether the Naval Militia is part of the National Guard has come up under an inquiry from the Adjutant General of Massachusetts as to the status of naval reserves of that state under the Dick Act. The matter has been referred to the Attorney General for his opinion.

FORT SAM HOUSTON.

Fort Sam Houston, Texas, July 7, 1907.

Now that the new hospital is completed, the officers are making every effort to convert the old hospital into bachelor officers' quarters, mess hall for the officers of the Lower Post, ball room and court rooms. Colonel Stevens and Captain Hay are using their influence in regard to this matter.

Mrs. Hay, after an illness of several weeks, is convalescent. Major Omar Bundy, I.G., has reported at San Antonio for duty, and Lieuts. Timothy M. Coughlan and John Symington, 1st Cav., have reported at Camp Theodore J. Wint, Leon Springs. Col. Lotus Niles has arrived and taken command of Fort Sam Houston. Major and Mrs. H. S. Wallace left for the East.

Master John Hay, the infant son of Capt. and Mrs. Charles E. Hay, jr., has left with his nurse on a visit to his grandparents in Michigan. News has been received from Capt. D. W. Kilburn at Los Angeles, Cal., of the arrival in his family of a baby boy. Jewett Casey Baker, who is here on a visit to his parents, Capt. and Mrs. David J. Baker, has been recently appointed to West Point by Congressman Harry M. Condyree. He will soon leave for West Point, N.Y.

THE ARMY.

ARMY TRANSPORTS AND CABLESHIPS.

BUFORD—Sailed from Nagasaki for San Francisco, Cal., July 5.
BURNSIDE—At Seattle.
CROOK—Left Fort Liscum for Fort St. Michael July 8.
CYRUS W. FIELD—On North Atlantic Coast. Address, Army Building, New York city.
DIX—At Seattle.
INGALLS—At Newport News.
KILPATRICK—Sailed from Havana July 9 for Newport News, Va.
LISCUM—In Philippine waters.
LOGAN—Left Honolulu June 26 for San Francisco.
MCLELLAN—At Singapore for repairs.
MEADE—At Newport News.
SEWARD—At Manila.
SHERIDAN—At San Francisco, Cal.
SHERMAN—Left San Francisco for Manila July 5.
SUMNER—At New York since June 18.
THOMAS—At Manila July 3.
WARREN—At San Francisco.
WRIGHT—At Manila.

S.O. JULY 11, 1907, WAR DEPT.

Capt. F. W. S. Smith, 1st Lieut. William B. Wallace and 1st Lieut. John F. Clapham, having completed duties in con-

nection with the trying out contest for a team to represent the United States Infantry in National Match, will report to the commanding general, Department of the Lakes, for temporary duty with the Northern and Army competitions.

Major William C. Langfitt, relieved from further duty with the Army of Cuban Pacification, and will proceed to Washington Barracks and assume command of the Engineer School.

First Lieut. Charles M. Gordon, jr., will proceed to San Francisco, General Hospital, for observation and treatment. The following transfers and assignments, Coast Artillery Corps, are ordered: Capt. Arthur S. Conklin from 57th Co. to 59th. Capt. Robert E. Wyllie, unassigned, to 57th Co.; he is relieved from duty as student officer, School of Submarine Defense. 1st Lieut. Richard H. Jordan, unassigned, is attached to the 57th Co.; he is relieved from duty on the torpedo planter Ringgold.

Leave two months granted 1st Lieut. David A. Lindsay and 1st Lieut. Shelby C. Leasure; one month granted 1st Lieut. Frederick S. Young; two months and twenty-five days granted 1st Lieut. George W. Winterburn.

Capt. Hudson T. Patten from duty with 98th Co., and placed on unassigned list; he will report to the C.O., Southern Artillery District of New York, for duty as ordnance officer of that district.

Leave one month is granted Major George F. Landers. Lieut. Col. George Ruhlen will proceed to Fort D. A. Russell, thence to Fort Omaha, to inspect construction work pertaining to the quartermaster's department.

Leave for two months is granted 1st Lieut. John B. Barnes, and for three months to 1st Lieut. Alden C. Knowles and Capt. Herbert O. Williams.

Capt. Fred L. Perry is assigned to 101st Co., C.A. The following officers having completed duties in connection with the trying-out contest for the team which is to represent the United States Infantry in the National Match, will return to their proper station: Capt. Robert H. Allen, 29th Inf.; 1st Lieut. Will H. Point, 29th Inf.

First Lieut. Sebring C. Megill is detailed to enter the class at the U.S. Signal School.

The order detailing 2d Lieut. George C. Marshall, jr., to attend encampment of 2d Brigade, National Guard of Pennsylvania is revoked.

First Lieut. George A. Wiczorek will report to the commandant of the U.S. Signal School at Fort Leavenworth for assignment as an assistant instructor.

S.O. JULY 10, 1907, WAR DEPT.

Capt. George M. Ekwurzel, asst. surg., from duty at Fort Meade, and will report at the proper time to the C.O., 6th Cav., for duty to accompany that command to the Philippine Islands.

Capt. William L. Kellar, asst. surg., from duty at Fort Douglas, and will proceed at the proper time to San Francisco and take transport about Sept. 5, 1907, to the Philippine Islands, for duty.

Leave for twenty-five days is granted 1st Lieut. John J. Lipow, C.A.

Majors Isaac N. Lewis and Richmond P. Davis, C.A., will proceed to Washington, D.C., for consultation with the Chief of Artillery in connection with plans for the construction of the necessary buildings for the Artillery School and the School of Submarine Defense at Fort Monroe.

Leave for one month, from about July 20, 1907, is granted 1st Lieut. Hartman L. Butler, 4th Field Art.

Par. 23, S.O. 158, July 8, 1907, W.D., relating to 1st Lieut. Bruce Palmer, 10th Cav., is revoked.

First Lieut. Bruce Palmer, 10th Cav., is detailed for duty to assist in the instruction to be given to militia infantry assigned to duty as Artillery supports, and will proceed to Fort Screven, Ga., for such duty until July 25, 1907.

Major Charles F. Kieffer, surg., from treatment at the General Hospital, Washington Barracks, to the Presidio of San Francisco, General Hospital, at that post, for observation and treatment.

Leave for twenty days is granted 1st Lieut. William S. Wood, 4th Field Art., to take effect upon his being relieved from duty at Fort Strong.

So much of Par. 27, S.O. 155, July 3, 1907, W.D., as relates to Capt. James A. Moss, 24th Inf., is revoked.

Leave for four months is granted Capt. Clifton C. Kinney, 25th Inf., to take effect upon his being relieved from treatment at the Army and Navy General Hospital, Hot Springs.

Serjt. Major William J. Murray, junior grade, C.A., Presidio of San Francisco, will be sent to Fort Dade, Fla., for duty.

Leave for fourteen days is granted Major Charles W. Penrose, 25th Inf., to take effect upon the expiration of his present sick leave.

The leave granted Dental Surg. Hugh G. Voorhies, is extended one month.

Second Lieut. Walter S. Drysdale, 17th Inf., from further duty at Fort McPherson, to join the 1st Battalion of his regiment in Cuba.

Electrician Sergt. 1st Class, Lesco E. Merrill, C.A.C., Fort Howard, will be sent to Fort McHenry for duty at Fort Armstrong, Md., to relieve Electrician Sergt. 1st Class, Eugene B. McDonald, who will be sent to Fort Howard for duty.

A board of officers to consist of Brig. Gen. Arthur Murray, Chief of Artillery; Major Thomas H. Slavens, Q.M.; Major Charles H. Hunter, C.A.C., is appointed to meet at Key West Barracks, Fla., for the purpose of considering the question of the acquisition of land near or adjoining Fort Taylor, Key West, Fla.

CHANGES IN REGULATIONS.

G.O. 139, JUNE 24, 1907, WAR DEPT.

1. Amends Par. 9, 43, 48, 91, 92, 93, 171, 224, 228, 230, 235, 247, 251, 252, 262, 269, 286, Sec. 4 of Par. 294, Par. 297, 298, 306, 322, 429, 431, Sec. 5 of Par. 838, clause 17 of Par. 1051 and Par. 1073, Army Regulations.

[We make the following extracts from the order which is one of thirteen pages:]

9. The following are the grades of rank of officers and non-commissioned officers:

1. Lieutenant general; 2. major general; 3. brigadier general; 4. colonel; 5. lieutenant colonel; 6. major; 7. captain; 8. first lieutenant; 9. second lieutenant; 10. veterinarian, cavalry and field artillery; 11. cadet.

12. (a) Sergeant major, regimental; sergeant major, senior grade, Coast Artillery Corps; (b) master electrician, Coast Artillery Corps; master signal electrician; (c) engineer, Coast Artillery Corps; (d) electrician sergeant, first class, Coast Artillery Corps.

13. Ordnance sergeant; post commissary sergeant; post quartermaster sergeant; sergeant, first-class, Hospital Corps; first-class signal sergeant; electrician sergeant, second class, Coast Artillery Corps; master gunner, Coast Artillery Corps.

14. Quartermaster sergeant and commissary sergeant, regimental; chief musician.

15. Sergeant major, squadron and battalion; sergeant major, junior grade, Coast Artillery Corps; color sergeant; chief trumpeter; principal musician; battalion quartermaster sergeant, engineers, and field artillery.

16. First sergeant; drum major.

17. Sergeant; quartermaster sergeant, company; stable sergeant.

18. (a) Corporal; (b) fireman, Coast Artillery Corps.

In each grade and subgrade, date of commission, appointment, or warrant determines the order of precedence.

Par. 43, 48, 224, 251, 252, 262, 296, 297, 322, 838 are amended by the insertion of the words *Coast Artillery* in the proper places, and Par. 228, 235, 247 by the insertion of the words *Field Artillery*.

91. From this paragraph the words *or organization* are stricken out after "regiment."

92. The words *three or more* are inserted before "batteries."

93. From this paragraph are eliminated the references to master electricians and electrician sergeants.

171. Company mechanics, artificers, farriers and blacksmiths, saddlers, and wagoners will not be detailed on extra duty in the Quartermaster's Department.

260. Chief mechanics are inserted as the first two words in this paragraph.

286. These words are inserted after the word "intersection"

in the eighth line; *Field Artillery, crossed field guns, with the number of the regiment above and the letter of the battery below the intersection. Coast Artillery Corps* is substituted for "Artillery" in the ninth line.

He is charged generally with the recommending of officers of artillery for special duty and assignment to artillery organizations and stations.

298. From this paragraph are stricken out the words *or battalion of field artillery* in the first line.

306. The Coast Artillery Corps non-commissioned staff officers consist of sergeants major, senior grade; master electricians, engineers, electrician sergeants, first class; electrician sergeants, second class; master gunners, sergeants major, junior grade, and firemen. They are appointed upon the recommendation of the Chief of Artillery after due examination under rules announced from time to time by the War Department. They will be furnished with warrants signed by the Chief of Artillery. The appointment takes effect on the day upon which it is made and the warrant may be continued in force upon discharge and re-enlistment if re-enlistment be made on the day following that of discharge, each re-enlistment and continuance will be noted on the warrant by the artillery district commander and the Chief of Artillery will be informed of the fact. Master electricians, engineers, electrician sergeants, first and second class, and master gunners, though liable to discharge for inefficiency or misconduct, will not be reduced. Any other Coast Artillery Corps non-commissioned staff officer may be reduced to the ranks by the sentence of a court-martial or upon the recommendation of the artillery district commander, approved by the Chief of Artillery.

429. For the words "two batteries of field artillery" at the end of the second line is substituted a *battalion*.

431. At the end of this paragraph, are added the words of an *enlisted man of field artillery, one section*.

1051. After "non-commissioned officers above grade number 15" are added and *firemen, Coast Artillery Corps*.

1073. For the words "to the 11th Battery, Field Artillery, would be P.A. 10; to the 1st Band, Artillery Corps, would be A.B. 1," the following are substituted: *to the Band, 2d Regiment, Field Artillery, A.B. 2; to Battery B, 4th Regiment, Field Artillery, would be B.A. 4*.

II. Par. 239, A.R., as amended by G.O. No. 91, W.D., June 15, 1905; 266, A.R., as amended by G.O. No. 106, W.D., June 15, 1906; 296, A.R., as amended by G.O. No. 32, W.D., Feb. 15, 1906; 1134, A.R., as amended by G.O. No. 53, W.D., March 15, 1906, and G.O. No. 76, W.D., April 15, 1906, and 1142, A.R., as amended by G.O. No. 207, W.D., Dec. 15, 1905, are further amended to read as follows:

239. In this paragraph as amended up to date, the following words are inserted: *In the engineer, cavalry and infantry arms the battalion staff officers are appointed from the lieutenants. In the field artillery battalion adjutants are appointed from the captains; battalion quartermasters and commissaries from the lieutenants. They are appointed by the regimental commander after consultation with the battalion commander.*

266. The words *Chief Mechanic* are inserted before the word "Cooks" in the third line.

1134 and 1142. *Firemen, Coast Artillery Corps*, are added to those entitled to a double berth, parlor car seat or state-room and exempted from those entitled only to second class transportation; they are also to be allowed 1,500 pounds of luggage in changing station.

III. Par. 295, 302, 303, 304, 305 and 432, A.R., are rescinded.

IV. The following paragraphs are added to the Army Regulations:

2264. Standards for Field Artillery Regiments.—The national standard shall be as described in Par. 226.

The regimental standard, of the same dimensions as the national standard, shall be of scarlet silk, having embroidered on it in colors the official coat of arms of the United States of suitable size. Below the coat of arms shall be placed a scroll embroidered in yellow silk and bearing the inscription: "U.S. Field Artillery," embroidered in scarlet; the edges to be trimmed with knotted fringe of yellow silk 2½ inches wide.

3064. A Coast Artillery Corps non-commissioned staff officer will not be detailed upon any service not pertaining to his proper position unless the necessities of the Service require such detail, in which case the commanding officer making the detail will report the fact with reasons therefor on the non-commissioned staff officer's personal report.

The appropriate duties of Coast Artillery Corps non-commissioned staff officers are announced from time to time in orders.

3064. A Coast Artillery Corps non-commissioned staff officer may be re-enlisted provided he shall have conducted himself properly and performed his duties in a satisfactory manner. If, however, his commanding officer should not deem the re-enlistment to be for the best interests of the Service, he will communicate his reasons to The Adjutant General of the Army in time to receive a decision of the War Department before the soldier is discharged.

V. The headings to Articles XIV and XXXI, Army Regulations, are amended to read as follows:

Article XIV. Veterinarians, Cavalry and Field Artillery.

Article XXXI. The Coast Artillery Corps.

VI. The subheading to Article XXXI, Army Regulations, "The Field Artillery," preceding Par. 302, is omitted from the Regulations.

G.O. 140, JUNE 25, 1907, WAR DEPT.

Publishes a table of the price of clothing (both old and new pattern) and equipment for the Army of the United States; the initial, subsequent, and annual allowances for clothing for each enlisted man; the articles of clothing issued without charge; allowance of clothing specially provided for troops stationed in Alaska; money allowances of clothing for Philippine Scouts; and initial, semi-annual, monthly, and daily money allowance for clothing for all enlisted men of the United States Army; also the allowance of equipment and the price and allowance of tableware and kitchen utensils; also the price of lamps, desks, handcarriers, mess tables, and mess tools, is published, to take effect July 1, 1907, and to remain in force until further orders.

The articles enumerated furnished to the organized militia shall have added to the prices given the cost of packing.

Clothing and equipment purchased in Manila for service in the Philippine Islands will be charged at invoice or cost price.

G.O. 141, JUNE 27, 1907, WAR DEPT.

I. Par. 962, Army Regulations, is amended to read as follows:

962. Before forwarding charges they will be carefully investigated by the commanding officer, or an officer designated by him, other than the officer preferring the charges, and in forwarding them the name of the officer making the investigation will be noted in the commanding officer's indorsement. The commanding officer will state in his indorsement whether or not, in his opinion, the charges can be sustained: In order that military jurisdiction may promptly vest, charges will be preferred at once in those cases over which there may be any question of concurrent jurisdiction by military and civil courts; and in such a case if the officer competent to order trial by general court-martial deems it inadvisable to bring the case to trial he will forward the charges with his views thereon to the Adjutant General of the Army. Before referring to summary courts charges for which the maximum limit of punishment that may be awarded is greater than one month's forfeiture and confinement, commanding officers will cause the accused to sign a statement on the original charges as to whether or not he consents to trial by summary court. A note of this statement in each case will also be entered on the record of the summary court and on the monthly report of trials by such court.

Par. 1502, 1503, 1504, 1505, 1506, 1507, 1508, 1509, 1510, 1511 and 1512, Army Regulations, are rescinded and new paragraphs are substituted therefor, to take effect July 1, 1907.

[These paragraphs, which we omit, relate to officers and enlisted men undergoing treatment, medicine, nursing, hospital care, and the rendition of accounts in relation thereto.—Ed.]

III. Paragraph 61, Manual for the Medical Department, 1906, is amended to read as follows, to take effect July 1, 1907:

61. A nurse is entitled to medical treatment while on duty. This will be provided for ordinarily at the hospital where she may be serving, but in proper cases the Surgeon General, or the chief surgeon within his department, may order a nurse's transfer to and treatment in some other Army hospital. Bills contracted by a nurse for medical care while absent from duty cannot be allowed, nor will extra leave of absence with pay be granted because of illness.

A nurse will not be discharged for disability contracted in line of duty until after reasonable time has been allowed for treatment. Full reports in all cases of nurses under treatment in hospital should be forwarded to the Surgeon General for his information.

G.O. 145, JULY 3, 1907, WAR DEPT.

I. Reconnaissance instruments issued by the Engineer Department under the provisions of G.O. 73, W.D., April 4, 1907, that have become damaged or worn out in the service and that an inspector has recommended to be turned in to depot will be shipped to the Engineer Depot, Washington Barracks, D.C., except in the Philippine Islands, in which case they will be shipped to the Engineer Depot, Manila.

II. The new military post on the Kahauiki Military Reservation near Honolulu, Hawaii Territory, is designated and will hereafter be known as Fort Shafter, in honor of the late Major Gen. William R. Shafter, U.S.A.

By order of the Acting Secretary of War: WILLIAM P. DUVALL, Brig. Gen., Act. Chief of Staff.

G.O. 146, JULY 5, 1907, WAR DEPT.

This order amends paragraphs 3, 4, 8, 9, 16, 18 and 25 of the Field Service Regulations.

G.O. 147, JULY 8, 1907, WAR DEPT.

1. Brig. Gen. John M. K. Davis will proceed to Atlanta, Ga., and assume temporary command of the Department of the Gulf during the absence of Brig. Gen. Winfield S. Ederly, U.S.A.

2. So much of Par. 2, G.O. No. 112, W.D., May 23, 1907, as directs that the horses belonging to the 6th Cav., at Fort Keogh, Mont., and Fort Yellowstone, Wyo., be shipped to Fort Snelling, Minn., is modified so as to direct that the horses and horse equipments of Troops I and K, 6th Cav., at Fort Yellowstone, be turned over to Troops F and G, 8th Cav.

3. Par. G.O. No. 128, July 12, 1907, W.D., is amended to read as follows:

20. Questions on each subject, as well as all practical exercise required for the oral and practical examination, shall be prepared in writing. For convenience in circulating percentages the board shall assign to each question asked or exercise required in any subject a value which shall be entered on the margin of the paper. These values must aggregate 100 or some multiple thereof in each subject of the oral, practical, or written examination.

CIR. 42, JUNE 24, 1907, WAR DEPT.

Publishes the convention between the United States and certain other powers for the exemption of hospital ships, in time of war from the payment of all dues and taxes imposed for the benefit of the state.

CIRCULAR 43, JUNE 26, 1907, WAR DEPT.

Publishes the opinion of the Supreme Court of the United States in the case of Homer E. Grafton vs. the United States (May 27, 1907), which appeared in the Army and Navy Journal of June 26, 1907, page 1112.

CIRCULAR 45, JUNE 28, 1907, WAR DEPT.

I. Whenever submarine mine cable is received at an Artillery post, the district Artillery engineer, or the Artillery engineer accountable for it, will, as soon as conditions permit, cause the cable to be placed in a cable tank and immersed for at least seventy-two hours and then tested for insulation and copper resistance. A full report of the test, showing the condition of the reels and sheathing and the date of receipt of the cable, will be made and forwarded to the Adjutant General of the Army.

The tests and reports required herein will be made of all submarine mine cable that has been received at Artillery posts since June 30, 1906.

II. Line tape suitable for suspending around the neck the aluminum tag authorized by G.O. 204, W.D., Dec. 20, 1906, will be supplied by the Quartermaster's Department on special requisition and dropped from the return of property of the responsible officer when issued.

By order of the Acting Secretary of War: WILLIAM P. DUVALL, Brig. Gen., Act. Chief of Staff.

CIRCULAR 48, JULY 6, 1907, WAR DEPT.

1. A standard sample for color of olive-drab woolen cloth will be furnished by the Quartermaster's Department to the quartermaster of every garrisoned post for the future guidance of officers of the Army when providing themselves with olive-drab uniforms.

To prevent unnecessary hardship officers will be permitted to wear out such olive-drab uniforms as they now possess.

2. Circular No. 4, Headquarters of the Army, Adjutant General's Office, Jan. 29, 1903, is rescinded and the following substituted therefor:

In view of the many instances in which issuing officers have failed to receive promptly receipts covering transfers of quartermaster's supplies, such failure resulting in inability to identify property and in consequent embarrassment to both issuing and receiving officers in the settlement of their property accounts, the attention of all officers belonging to, or on duty in, the Quartermaster's Department is invited to paragraphs 663, 669 to 673, and 1146 to 1149, Army Regulations. Should it become necessary for an accountable officer to forward a certified invoice as a voucher to his property return, the certified invoice will be accompanied with a transportation receipt, certified bill of lading or extract therefrom, certified manifest or extract therefrom, or other evidence to show that the property was duly shipped, and a copy of the certified invoice will be forwarded to the receiving officer through his commanding officer.

Within ten days after the receipt of property, the receiving officer will forward to the issuing officer the proper receipts; but should the receiving officer deem it necessary to call for a survey to determine and fix the responsibility for any shortage or damage found, he will make such call within ten days, and at the same time will inform the Quartermaster General and the issuing officer of the action taken. When the report of the surveying officer shall have been received by the receiving officer, he will accomplish receipts in accordance therewith and forward them at once to the issuing officer.

In the event of a failure to forward the receipts or to notify the issuing officer properly within the prescribed ten days the officer against whom certified invoices are filed will be called upon by the Quartermaster General for an explanation of the delay.

Whenever, through change of station of officers or troops, or through other cause, quartermaster's property would be left without a responsible officer in charge, the commanding officer will designate an officer to act as quartermaster, and will accord the accountable officer, so far as practicable, the necessary time and opportunity to transfer his property to his successor.

Careful compliance with the provisions of this circular should prevent delay in obtaining receipts from receiving officers.

By order of the Acting Secretary of War: WILLIAM P. DUVALL, Brigadier General, Acting Chief of Staff.

CIRCULAR 49, JULY 8, 1907, WAR DEPT.

Publishes the views and recommendations of the Acting Judge Advocate General in regard to the execution of guarantees and bonds in the transaction of the business of the War Department and its bureaus.

G.O. 73, JUNE 27, 1907, DEPT. OF CALIFORNIA.

Announces that the regular practice season for the year 1907, for the headquarters and 2d Battalion, 25th Infantry,

now serving in this department, is fixed so as to close on July 31, 1907.

G.O. 74, JULY 1, 1907, DEPT. OF CALIFORNIA.
Col. John L. Chamberlain, I.G., is announced as inspector general of the department, with station in San Francisco.
Lieut. Col. George L. Anderson, I.G., is announced as assistant to the inspector general of the department, with station in San Francisco.
Lieut. Col. John Biddle, C.E., is announced as chief engineer officer of the department, with station in San Francisco.

G.O. 75, JULY 2, 1907, DEPT. OF CALIFORNIA.
First Lieut. Oliver P. M. Hazzard, 2d Cav., will, in addition to his other duties, take charge of the office of the chief signal officer, relieving Capt. Edwin C. Long, C.A.S.

G.O. 76, JULY 3, 1907, DEPT. OF CALIFORNIA.
Lieut. Col. John C. Muhlenberg, Deputy Paym. Gen., having reported at these headquarters, is announced as chief paymaster of the department, with station in San Francisco, relieving Lieut. Col. Elijah W. Halford, deputy paym. gen.

G.O. 44, JUNE 28, 1907, DEPT. OF THE COLORADO.
1. In conformity with Par. 2, G.O. No. 56, Dept. of Texas, G.O. No. 43, c.s., these headquarters, is amended to read "Camp Theodore J. Wint," instead of "Camp Jesse M. Lee." Competitors for the rifle competitions will be sent in time to report at Camp Theodore J. Wint, not later than July 27, 1907; and competitors for the pistol competition not later than Aug. 1, 1907.
2. Par. 4, G.O. 43, c.s., these headquarters, is amended to read "July 25" instead of "Aug. 1, 1907."

G.O. 47, JULY 1, 1907, DEPT. OF THE COLORADO.
Major Robert L. Hirst, Gen. Staff, having reported in person at these headquarters, this date, is announced as chief of staff of the department.

G.O. 48, JULY 3, 1907, DEPT. OF THE COLORADO.
First Lieut. George R. Spalding, C.E., having reported in person this date, is announced as chief engineer of the department.

G.O. 25, JULY 1, 1907, DEPT. OF THE COLUMBIA.
Major William P. Burnham, general staff corps, having reported in compliance with Par. 3, S.O. 131, c.s., W.D., is announced as chief of staff of the department.
By order of Colonel Woodbury:
A. B. DYER, Col., 4th Regt., F.A., A.A.G.

G.O. 26, JULY 2, 1907, DEPT. OF THE COLUMBIA.
Col. John L. Chamberlain, I.G., having reported, is announced as inspector general of the department, retaining station at San Francisco, Cal.

G.O. 28, JULY 1, 1907, DEPT. OF DAKOTA.
Lieut. Col. Francis H. French, I.G., having reported, is announced as inspector general of the department.

G.O. 50, JULY 5, 1907, DEPT. OF THE GULF.
Publishes instructions relative to the Atlantic Rifle Competition and the Atlantic Pistol Competition for 1907, to be held at Fort Niagara, N.Y. The rifle competition will begin July 29, 1907; the pistol competition will begin immediately after the conclusion of the rifle competition. The troops serving in the Department of the East, in the Department of the Gulf, and in the Army of Cuban Pacification are to be represented in the Atlantic Competition.

CIR. 11, JUNE 1, 1907, DEPT. OF THE GULF.
Publishes official memoranda, relative to transportation matters in connection with the encampment of organized militia of the States of Alabama, Florida, Georgia, and South Carolina, at posts in the Department of the Gulf, during July and August, 1907.

CIR. 12, JUNE 1, 1907, DEPT. OF THE GULF.
Publishes instructions as to subsistence matters for the information and guidance of officers of militia organizations designated to participate in the Coast Defense Exercises at posts in this department during the summer of 1907.

G.O. 54, JULY 1, 1907, DEPT. OF THE MISSOURI.
Major Loyd S. McCormick, I.G., having reported on June 30, 1907, is announced as inspector general of the department.
Lieut. Col. William H. Bixby, C.E., having reported, is announced as on temporary duty as chief engineer officer of the department.

First Lieut. Ferdinand W. Fonda, 10th Cav., will have charge of the office of the chief engineer officer of the department, in the absence of Lieut. Col. William H. Bixby, C.E.

G.O. 19, JUNE 11, 1907, NORTHERN DIVISION.
Publishes a list of gunners of Field Artillery in this division.

G.O. 12, MAY 29, 1907, PACIFIC DIVISION.
Announces that Par. 4, G.O. No. 4, c.s., these headquarters, as requires the quarterly detail of officers and enlisted men for the student class at the School of Musketry, Pacific Division, Presidio of Monterey, is amended so as not to require this detail from the troops serving in Alaska.

G.O. 50, MAY 23, 1907, ARMY OF CUBAN PAC.
Announces that the practical instruction of the Cavalry, Infantry and Field Artillery of the Army of Cuban Pacification will hereafter be divided into two phases, namely, garrison training and field training. The distinct periods of these phases and the general outline of the instruction is also given in the order.

G.O. 87, JUNE 28, 1907, ARMY OF CUBAN PAC.
The provisions of G.O. 19, c.s., these headquarters, prescribing the allowance of forage for animals pertaining to this army, are modified so as to reduce the regular daily allowance of grain forage for all animals by one-fourth after June 30, 1907, and until further orders, viz: grain forage for horses will be reduced three pounds, and for mules, two and one-quarter pounds.

The full allowance of long forage will be fed, and with a view to making the supply on hand last until receipt of further supply from the United States, commanding officers will direct their quartermasters to purchase and use green forage as much as possible after June 30, 1907.

By command of Brigadier General Barry:
MILLARD F. WALTZ, Lieut. Col., Gen. Staff, Chief of Staff.

G.O. 88, JUNE 28, ARMY OF CUBAN PAC.
Capt. John Robertson, comey, 27th Inf., will, in addition to his other duties, take charge of the offices of the chief ordnance officer, and depot ordnance officer, Army of Cuban Pacification, during the illness of Capt. Jesse C. Nicholls, Ord. Dept., chief ordnance officer.

G.O. 89, JUNE 28, 1907, ARMY OF CUBAN PAC.
Announces that representatives from the organizations composing the Army of Cuban Pacification will participate in the Atlantic Rifle and Pistol Competitions, and gives the necessary instructions.

CIR. 33, JUNE 18, 1907, ARMY OF CUBAN PAC.
No officer or enlisted man of this Army will leave the island except under orders from these headquarters. When orders are received from the War Department which contemplate travel by a member of this command beyond the limits of the islands, they will be carried into effect by appropriate orders issued from these headquarters.

CIRCULAR 41, JULY 3, 1907, ARMY OF CUBAN PAC.
Directs that members of the Hospital Corps sent from Cuba to the United States for discharge be dropped from the

records of the companies or detachments of the Hospital Corps as transferred to the detachment of the Hospital Corps at Fort Monroe, Va.

GENERAL STAFF.

Capt. Michael J. Lenihan, Gen. Staff, upon the completion of the duty assigned to him at New London, will proceed to the Artillery District of Boston for the purpose of witnessing and reporting upon the joint Army and militia coast defense exercises to be held in that district July 28 to Aug. 3, 1907. He will then proceed to the Artillery District of Portland for the purpose of witnessing and reporting upon similar exercises in the latter district, and upon the completion of this duty will return to his proper station. (July 8, W.D.)

Par. 6, S. O. 153, July 1, 1907, relating to Col. Enoch H. Crowder, Gen. Staff, is revoked. Colonel Crowder, after his relief from duty as a member of the General Staff Corps, Aug. 15, 1907, will, until further orders, retain permanent station at New York city while on temporary duty in Cuba. (July 5, W.D.)

GENERAL OFFICERS.

Major Gen. William S. McCaskey, accompanied by 1st Lieut. Douglas McCaskey, 4th Cav., aide-de-camp, will proceed to and make the annual inspection of Forts William Henry Harrison and Missoula, Mont., Fort Yellowstone, Wyo., and outlying stations in the Yellowstone National Park; Fort Keogh, Mont., and Fort Lincoln, N.D. (June 27, D.D.)

INSPECTOR GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.

Leave for one month is granted Lieut. Col. Francis H. French, I.G. (July 2, D.D.)

JUDGE ADVOCATE GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.

Leave for one month, to take effect about July 6, 1907, with permission to apply for an extension of one month and twenty days, is granted Major Frank L. Dodds, Judge Advocate. (June 26, D.D.)

QUARTERMASTER'S DEPARTMENT.

Capt. Conrad H. Lanza, Q.M., will repair to Washington and report in person to the Quartermaster General of the Army for temporary duty in his office. (July 6, W.D.)

Post Q.M. Sergt. John Lyons, Post Omaha, Neb., will be sent to Fort Mott, N.J., to relieve Post Q.M. Sergt. Michael J. Butler, who will be sent to Fort Omaha, Neb. (July 3, W.D.)

Lieut. Col. J. Estcourt Sawyer, D.Q.G., will proceed to the following posts in the order named, for the purpose of informing himself as to everything pertaining to his department at those posts: Forts William Henry Harrison and Missoula, Mont., Fort Yellowstone, Wyo., Fort Keogh, Mont., and Fort Lincoln, Neb. (June 27, D.D.)

SUBSISTENCE DEPARTMENT.

Leave for two months is granted Col. Henry B. Osgood, assistant commissary general, to take effect upon his relief from duty as chief commissary, Dept. of the East. (July 5, W.D.)

Col. Henry B. Osgood, assistant commissary general, upon the expiration of the leave granted him, will repair to Washington for temporary duty, and upon the completion will proceed to his home and await retirement from active service. (July 5, W.D.)

The following changes in the stations and duties of officers of the Subsistence Department are ordered: Capt. Ralph Harrison, C.S., from further duty as assistant to the purchasing commissary, Chicago, Ill., and will proceed to St. Paul for duty as chief commissary, Department of Dakota, to relieve Lieut. Col. James N. Allison, deputy commissary general. Captain Harrison will also relieve Lieutenant Colonel Allison of his duties as purchasing commissary at St. Paul. Lieut. Col. Allison will proceed to Governors Island, for duty as chief commissary, Department of the East, to relieve Col. Henry B. Osgood, assistant commissary general. (July 5, W.D.)

Post Commissary Sergt. Carl Dams, College Point, N.Y., will be sent to Havana, Cuba, on the first available transport leaving Newport News. (July 9, W.D.)

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

Major Charles B. Ewing, surg., is relieved from duty in the Philippines Division, at such time as will enable him to comply with this order, and will sail about Sept. 15, 1907, to San Francisco, thence to Fort Oglethorpe, for duty. (July 8, W.D.)

The following assistant surgeons are relieved from duty in the Philippines Division, to take effect at such time as will enable them to comply with this order, and will sail from Manila about Sept. 15, 1907, to San Francisco, Cal.: Capt. Park Howell, 1st Lieut. Charles F. Craig, William A. Wickline, Henry L. Brown, Howard H. Bailey and Harry G. Humphreys. (July 8, W.D.)

Capt. Harry L. Gilchrist, asst. surg., having reported at these headquarters, will report to the C. O., The Base Hospital, Camp Columbia, for duty. (June 26, A.C.P.)
Contract Surg. Fred J. Conzmann, now at Fort Ethan Allen, Vt., will proceed to Fort Myer, Va., for temporary duty, reaching there not later than July 9, to accompany three troops of cavalry on practice march to Harper's Ferry, W.Va., to remain with them until their return to Fort Myer, and will then return to his proper station, Fort Ethan Allen. (July 3, D.E.)

Examining and Supervising Dental Surgeon Robert T. Oliver is detailed to represent the Army at the annual meeting of the National Dental Association at Minneapolis, Minn., July 30 to Aug. 2, 1907. (July 9, W.D.)

Leave for one month and twenty-five days is granted Capt. George M. Ekwurzel, asst. surg., Fort Meade, S.D. (July 2, D. Mo.)

Contract Surg. Henry F. Lincoln, Fort Leavenworth, will proceed to Fort Meade for temporary duty during the absence on leave of Capt. George M. Ekwurzel, asst. surg. (July 2, D. Mo.)

Capt. Louis C. Duncan, asst. surg., will, upon his return to Fort Missoula, from leave, proceed to join the 3d Battalion 6th Infantry, now in the field on route to Helena, Mont., for duty as medical officer for the command. (June 26, D.D.)

Major Frank R. Keefe, Presidio of Monterey, will proceed to the Presidio of San Francisco not later than July 4, 1907, for duty in connection with the joint Army and militia coast defense exercises, held in the Artillery District of San Francisco, Cal. (July 1, D. Cal.)

Boards of medical officers as hereinafter constituted are appointed to meet July 29, 1907, at the places designated, for the purpose of conducting the preliminary examination of applicants for appointment in the Medical Department of the Army:

At the General Hospital, Washington Barracks, D.C., Capt. Walter D. Webb, asst. surg.; 1st Lieut. Henry F. Pipes, asst. surg.; 1st Lieut. John B. Huggins, asst. surg.

At Columbus Barracks, Ohio, Major Henry I. Raymond, surg.; Capt. Ernest L. Ruffner, asst. surg.; Capt. Raymond F. Metcalf, asst. surg.

At Jefferson Barracks, Mo., Major Alfred E. Bradley, surg.; Capt. Junius C. Gregory, asst. surg.; Capt. Will L. Pyles, asst. surg.

At Fort Leavenworth, Kas., Major Edward Champe Carier, surg.; Capt. Horace D. Bloombergh, asst. surg.; Capt. Paul S. Halloran, asst. surg.

At Fort Jay, N.Y., Major Charles Richard, surg.; Capt. Ira A. Shimer, asst. surg.

At Madison Barracks, N.Y., Major Harry M. Hallock, surg.; At Fort Snelling, Minn., Capt. Haywood S. Hansell, asst. surg.

At Fort Wright, Wash., Capt. M. A. W. Shockley, asst. surg.; At Fort Sam Houston, Tex., 1st Lieut. Arthur M. Whaley, asst. surg.

At Fort Logan, Colo., 1st Lieut. George H. Scott, asst. surg. (July 6, W.D.)

Sergt. First Class William E. Luse, H.C., Fort Sheridan, Ill., will be sent at the proper time to Fort Wayne, Mich., for duty to accompany the command to the encampment of the Michigan National Guard at Ludington, Mich., and to Camp Perry, Ohio, and upon completion of duty return to his proper station. (June 27, D. Lakes.)

PAY DEPARTMENT.

Capt. Charles W. Fenton (cavalry), upon being relieved from detail in the Pay Dept., will proceed to Washington, D.C., office of Chief of Artillery for duty. (July 3, W.D.)
Leave for twenty days, to take effect about July 20, 1907, is granted Major James B. Houston, paym. (July 2, D.D.)

CORPS OF ENGINEERS.

Major Chester Harding, C.E., is relieved from his present duties and will proceed to Culebra, Canal Zone, Panama, for duty with the commission as division engineer of the Gatun Division. (July 5, W.D.)

Leave for one month and ten days is granted 1st Lieut. Joseph H. Earle, C.E., to take effect upon the completion of the course at the Engineer School. (July 5, W.D.)

Major Lansing H. Beach, C.E., will proceed to the City of Mexico for the purpose of attending the annual convention of the American Society of Civil Engineers, to be held in that city during the week commencing July 8, 1907. (July 3, W.D.)

Sergt. Edward Lyons, Co. H, 2d Battalion of Engineers, upon the receipt of this order, will be placed upon the retired list. (July 3, W.D.)

The following changes in the stations and duties of officers of the Corps of Engineers are ordered: First Lieut. Charles R. Pettis, from duty at the post of Washington Barracks, and the Engineer School, about Aug. 1, 1907, and upon the expiration of the leave granted him, take station at Fort Mason, Cal., for duty with Cos. A and B, 1st Battalion of Engineers. First Lieut. Roger D. Black, from duty at the post of Washington Barracks, D.C., and the Engineer School, to take effect on July 15, 1907, and will then take station at Fort Leavenworth, and report in person to the C.O. of the 3d Battalion of Engineers for duty with that battalion. (July 5, W.D.)

Second Lieut. William F. Endress, C.E., will proceed on the Army transport to sail from Havana, Cuba, about July 9, to Newport News, thence to New York city, reporting July 17, 1907, at the Army Building, that city, to Col. John G. D. Knight, C.E., for examination for promotion. (July 1, A.C.P.)
Leave for one month is granted 2d Lieut. Henry A. Finch, C.E., Fort Leavenworth. (July 1, D. Mo.)

Leave for one month, effective on or about July 12, 1907, is granted Capt. Edward M. Markham, C.E. (July 8, D.E.)

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.

Capt. Edward P. O'Hern, O.D., will proceed to Sandy Hook, for temporary duty until Aug. 28, 1907, when he will resume his leave. (July 8, W.D.)

Lieut. Col. James Rockwell, jr., O.D., will, in addition to his present duties, take charge of the office of the Adjutant General at these headquarters on June 30, relieving Major Frank L. Dodds, judge advocate, U.S.A. (June 25, D.D.)

Capt. Fred H. Gallup, O.D., upon the completion of his present leave, will proceed to Havana, for duty as chief ordnance officer and depot ordnance officer, Army of Cuban Pacn., to relieve Capt. Jesse C. Nicholls, O.D. (July 9, W.D.)

SIGNAL CORPS.

Capt. Charles de F. Chandler, Sig. Corps, will proceed at the proper time to Boliver Heights, W.Va., for temporary duty pertaining to the encampment of the District of Columbia Militia, July 14 to 28, 1907. (July 8, W.D.)

So much of Par. 12, S.O. 151, June 28, 1907, W.D., as relates to 1st Lieut. Walter H. Smith and George E. Kump, Sig. Corps, is revoked. Lieutenant Smith, upon his relief from duty at the Army Staff College, will proceed to Havana, Cuba, for duty. (July 5, W.D.)

Capt. B. O. Lenoir, Sig. Corps, now on duty aboard the cable boat Cyrus W. Field, in the Artillery District of Boston, will proceed to New York and Fort Totten, N.Y., at such time as his other duties permit, for the purpose of investigating signal corps cable matters and conferring with the United States District Attorney, Eastern District of New York, and upon completion of his duty will return to the cable boat Field in Boston harbor. (July 6, D.E.)

First Lieut. George E. Kump, Sig. Corps, will be relieved from detail in that corps Sept. 17, 1907, and will be assigned to the 2d Inf. (July 3, W.D.)

First Lieut. E. A. Jeunet, Sig. Corps, will be relieved from duty in that corps Sept. 17, 1907, and will be assigned to the 13th Inf. (July 3, W.D.)

First Lieut. W. M. Goodale, Sig. Corps, will be relieved from duty in that corps Sept. 17, 1907, and will be assigned to the 1st Inf. (July 3, W.D.)

First Class Sergt. Thomas W. Wylie, Sig. Corps, now at Omaha, will report at Fort Omaha, Neb., for duty. (July 3, W.D.)

CAVALRY.

1ST CAVALRY.—COL. G. S. ANDERSON.

Leave for two months on account of sickness is granted Chaplain Halsey C. Gavitt, 1st Cav. (July 5, W.D.)

5TH CAVALRY.—COL. W. S. SCHUYLER.

Upon the recommendation of the Squadron commander, 1st Lieut. Daniel D. Gregory was, on July 1, appointed squadron adjutant, 3d Squadron, 5th Cav., vice Myers, promoted captain.

First Lieut. Dennis P. Quinlan, 5th Cav., is released from treatment at the General Hospital, the Presidio of San Francisco, and will report in person to Capt. B. Frank Cheatham, Q.M., in charge of construction work at San Francisco, and of the improvements pertaining to the establishment of a new supply depot at Fort Mason, Cal., for duty as his assistant. (July 5, W.D.)

6TH CAVALRY.—COL. A. RODGERS.

Leave for fourteen days, to take effect about July 10, 1907, with permission to apply for an extension of ten days, is granted 1st Lieut. William M. Cooley, 6th Cav., Fort Keogh. (July 2, D.D.)

Leave for one month and thirteen days, to take effect July 24, 1907, is granted 2d Lieut. Edward A. Keyes, 6th Cav., Fort Yellowstone. (July 5, D.D.)

Leave for one month, to take effect about July 20, 1907, is granted 1st Lieut. Rodman Butler, 6th Cav., Fort Meade. (July 5, D. Mo.)

8TH CAVALRY.—COL. H. P. KINGSBURY.

The leave granted 2d Lieut. W. A. McCain, 8th Cav., is extended one month. (July 3, D. Mo.)

9TH CAVALRY.—COL. P. S. BOMUS.

So much of par. 7, S.O. 142, June 18, 1907, W.D., as directs 1st Lieut. Robert Sterrett, 9th Cav., to proceed upon the expiration of his present sick leave to Fort Riley for such duty as he may be able to perform for a period of not more than four months, is amended so as to direct Lieutenant Sterrett upon the expiration of said sick leave to proceed to Fort Leavenworth for such duty as he may be able to perform for a period of not more than four months. (July 8, W.D.)

11TH CAVALRY.—COL. J. PARKER.

First Lieut. Edmond R. Tompkins, 11th Cav., is relieved from duty at these headquarters, and upon the expiration of the leave granted him will proceed to his proper station. (June 25, A.C.P.)

12TH CAVALRY.—COL. J. B. KERR.

Leave for one month and ten days, to take effect July 12, 1907, is granted 2d Lieut. Vaughn W. Cooper, 12th Cav. (July 3, W.D.)

First Lieut. Lewis S. Morey, 12th Cav., upon the completion of his duty at the encampment of the 3d Brigade of Pennsylvania, will return to Fort Leavenworth. (July 6, W.D.)

18TH CAVALRY.—COL. C. A. P. HATFIELD.

Leave of absence for one month is granted Chaplain H. Percy Silver, 18th Cav., to take effect about Aug. 1, 1907. (July 8, W.D.)

Second Lieut. John T. Donnelly, 13th Cav., is detailed for temporary duty as instructor of the artillery supports in the Joint Coast Defense Exercise between the Regular Coast Artillery Corps and the Militia of the Sea Board States, which will be held at Fort Washington, Md., Artillery District of the Potomac, July 18 to 28, 1907, vice Capt. Thomas M. Corcoran, 13th Cav., relieved. (July 2, D.E.)

Second Lieut. Walter H. Neill, 13th Cav., en route with

the 3d Squadron, 13th Cavalry, marching from Fort Sill to Fort Leavenworth, now at Caldwell, will proceed at once to Fort Riley for medical treatment. (June 28, D. Mo.)
Leave for fifteen days, effective on or about July 15, 1907, is granted Col. C. A. P. Hatfield, 13th Cav. (July 9, D. E.)

14TH CAVALRY.—COL. E. A. GODWIN.

San Bernardino, Cal., is designated as the station of 2d Lieut. James P. Castleman, 14th Cav., while on duty in connection with the "Progressive Military Map of the United States." (June 26, A.C.P.)

Lieut. Col. Charles G. Ayres, 14th Cav., will report in person to Brig. Gen. John M. K. Davis, president of an Army retiring board at the Army Building, New York city, on July 17, 1907, for examination by the board. (July 10, W.D.)

15TH CAVALRY.—COL. J. GARRARD.

First Lieut. George T. Bowman, 15th Cav., having been returned to duty from sick in The Base Hospital, Camp Columbia, Havana, will join his proper station, Constancia, Santa Clara. (June 26, A.C.P.)

ARTILLERY.

BRIG. GEN. A. MURRAY, CHIEF OF ARTILLERY.

COAST ARTILLERY CORPS.

First Lieut. Charles E. Wheatley, Coast Art., will proceed to Fort Williams, Me., on Aug. 6, 1907, for temporary duty during the Joint Army and Militia Coast Defense Exercises, to be held from Aug. 8 to 18, 1907, vice 1st Lieut. John M. Page, detailed for this duty. (July 5, D.E.)

Leave for one month and fifteen days, effective on or about July 20, 1907, is granted Capt. Charles E. Kilbourne, C.A. (July 5, D.E.)

Lieut. Col. Charles G. Woodward, C.A., is detailed as a member of the board of officers to conduct the mortar firing at Fort Terry, N.Y., for the purpose of investigating the cause of drift to the left at high angles of elevation, vice Major Albert C. Blunt, C.A., retired.

So much of par. 23, S.O. 115, May 16, 1907, W.D., as relates to 2d Lieut. William M. Davis, C.A., is revoked. (July 3, W.D.)

First Lieut. Richard P. Winslow, C.A., is detailed for general recruiting service, to take effect upon the completion of the joint Army and militia coast defense exercises in the Artillery District of Boston. He will then proceed to Atlanta, Ga., relieving 1st Lieut. John J. Lipow, C.A., who will proceed to Fort Monroe, Va., as heretofore ordered. (July 3, W.D.)

Leave for one month and fifteen days, to take effect on completion of the joint Army and militia coast defense exercises in the Artillery District of San Diego, is granted Capt. Harry P. Wilbur, C.A., Fort Rosecrans. (June 24, D. Cal.)

Lieut. Col. Erasmus M. Weaver, C.A., will proceed July 6, 1907, to Fort Adams, on duty pertaining to the joint Army and militia defense exercises to be held in the Artillery District of Narragansett, commencing July 7, 1907. (July 5, W.D.)

First Lieut. Sidney H. Guthrie, C.A., to report in person at Fort Monroe, Va., for duty not later than Aug. 15, 1907. (July 5, W.D.)

Leave for one month, to take effect on or about July 22, 1907, is granted Capt. Alston Hamilton, C.A. (July 8, W.D.)

First-class Electrician Sergt. Charles Hipp, C. A. Corps, now stationed at Fort Totten, N.Y., will be sent by the commanding officer Eastern Artillery District of New York, to Valley Hope, R.I., for the purpose of receiving instruction at the works of the New York Safety Steam Power Company at that place, in the care and operation of the 50-H.P. Dock gasoline engine connected to 25 K.W. generator. On completion of this duty Electrician Sergeant Hipp will return to his proper station. (July 2, D.E.)

Leave for one month and ten days, effective about July 25, 1907, is granted Capt. H. J. Hatch, C.A. (July 8, D.E.)

The following officers of the Coast Artillery Corps are assigned to companies as indicated after their respective names, to take effect upon being relieved from duty as student officers at the School of Submarine Defense, Fort Totten, N.Y.: Capt. Thomas G. Ashburn, now unassigned, is assigned to the 60th Co. (Depot Torpedo), C.A., and will join company; Capt. C. Carter, now unassigned, is assigned to the 54th Co. (Depot Torpedo), C.A., and will join that company. (July 9, W.D.)

The following officers of the Coast Artillery Corps, upon being relieved from duty as student officers at the School of Submarine Defense, Fort Totten, N.Y., will take station and assume the duties as indicated after their respective names: Major John K. Cree will proceed to Fort Revere, Mass., and assume command of that post; Major Delamere Skerrett will proceed to Fort Terry, N.Y., for duty; Capt. Thomas B. Lamoreux will proceed to Fort Stevens, Ore., for duty as artillery engineer, District of Columbia; Capt. Henry H. Whitney will proceed to Fort Howard, Md., for duty as artillery engineer, District of Baltimore; Capt. Louis R. Burgess will proceed to Fort H. G. Wright, N.Y., for duty as artillery engineer, District of New London; Capt. Henry H. Shoen will remain on duty at Fort Totten, N.Y., until Aug. 28, 1907, when he will report to the C.O., Eastern Artillery District, N.Y., for duty on his staff. (July 9, W.D.)

The following officers of the Coast Artillery Corps are assigned and transferred, as indicated after their respective names: Major Elmer W. Hubbard, upon the completion of the joint Army and militia coast defense exercises in the Artillery District of Boston, will proceed to Fort McHenry and assume command of that post; Major Alfred M. Hunter is relieved from duty at Fort Rodman, Mass., upon the completion of the coast defense exercises in the Artillery District of Narragansett, and will proceed to Fort Constitution, N.H., and assume command of that post; Capt. Thomas W. Winston, upon being relieved by Capt. Louis R. Burgess in the Artillery District of New London, will proceed to Fort Monroe, for duty as editor of the Journal, United States Artillery, relieving Capt. Andrew Hero, jr., who is assigned to the 85th Co., Coast Artillery Corps. Captain Hero will then join the company to which assigned; Capt. Rogers F. Gardner is relieved from duty with the 117th Co., Coast Artillery Corps, and placed on the unassigned list; he will proceed to Fort Adams for assignment to duty as artillery engineer of District of Narragansett; Capt. Edwin Landon is relieved from duty with the 54th Co. (Depot Torpedo), Coast Artillery Corps, and is placed on the unassigned list, to take effect Aug. 1, 1907; he will remain on duty at his present station; Capt. Laurence C. Brown is relieved from duty with the 37th Co., C.A.C., and placed on the unassigned list, to take effect upon the completion of the joint coast defense exercises in the Artillery District of Portland, and will then report to the C.O., Artillery District of Portland, for duty as artillery engineer of that district. (July 9, W.D.)

Master Electrician Sobieski B. Owens, C.A. (appointed July 2, 1907, from electrician sergeant, 1st class), now at Fort Caswell, N.C., will be sent to the Presidio of San Francisco for duty. (July 9, W.D.)

Sergt. Major Harry P. Gardner, J.G. C.A., Fort Barrancas, will be sent to Fort Greble, R.I., for duty. (July 9, W.D.)

Sergt. Major John Donohue, J.G. C.A., Fort Baker, Cal., will be sent to Fort Barrancas, Fla., for duty. (July 9, W.D.)

So much of Par. 1, S.O. 124, c. 5, these headquarters, as relates to 1st Lieut. Alexander G. Gillespie, C.A., is revoked. (July 10, D.E.)

First Lieuts. James Totten and James K. Crain, Coast Art. Corps, will proceed to Fort Washington, Mass., July 16, 1907, for temporary duty during the joint Army and militia coast defense exercises and then return to their proper station, Fort Monroe. (July 10, D.E.)

FIELD ARTILLERY.

First Lieut. Charles S. Blakely, 3d Field Art., will proceed to Fort Myer, Va., for temporary duty with Battery E, 3d Field Artillery, on its march which is to begin July 14, 1907. (July 9, W.D.)

INFANTRY.

1ST INFANTRY.—COL. G. K. M'GUNNIGLE.

First Lieut. David A. Lindsay, 1st Inf., is detailed for

service and to fill a vacancy in the Signal Corps, to take effect Sept. 17, 1907, vice 1st Lieut. William M. Goodale, S.C., relieved, and assigned to the 1st Infantry. Lieutenant Goodale will proceed at the proper time to join his regiment. Lieutenant Lindsay is temporarily attached to the Signal Corps, to take effect upon his relief from duty at the Signal Corps, and will then report in person to the C.O., Co. A, Signal Corps, at Fort Leavenworth, for duty. (July 3, W.D.)

2D INFANTRY.—COL. F. W. MANSFIELD.

First Lieut. William R. Standford, 2d Inf., is detailed for service and to fill a vacancy in the Signal Corps, to take effect Sept. 17, 1907, vice 1st Lieut. George E. Kumpe, S.C., who is relieved and assigned to the 2d Infantry. Upon his relief from detail in the Signal Corps Lieutenant Kumpe will remain on duty with that corps until further orders. Lieutenant Standford is temporarily attached to the Signal Corps, to take effect upon his relief from duty at the Signal School, and will then report in person to the C.O., Co. A, Signal Corps, at Fort Leavenworth, for duty. (July 3, W.D.)

4TH INFANTRY.—COL. E. B. BOLTON.

A battalion (four companies) of the 4th Infantry at Fort Thomas, Ky., will participate during the month of July, 1907, in the state encampment of the militia of the state of Illinois, to be held near Springfield. (June 27, D. Lakes.)

7TH INFANTRY.—COL. D. CORNMANN.

Second Lieut. Van Hamilton Denny, 7th Inf., will report in person to Major William H. Arthur, surg., president of the examining board at Washington Barracks, for examination to determine his fitness for promotion. (July 6, W.D.)

First Lieut. John J. Fulmer, 7th Inf., is detailed for general recruiting service and will proceed to Fort Slocum, N.Y., for duty. (July 6, W.D.)

Capt. Tenney Ross, 7th Inf., will proceed to Fort Leavenworth, and report on Aug. 15, 1907, to the commanding United States Infantry and Cavalry School, Signal School and Army Staff College for duty as instructor. (July 5, W.D.)

Leave for two months, to take effect on or about July 15, 1907, is granted Capt. Charles G. French, 7th Inf., Fort Wayne. (July 1, D. Lakes.)

8TH INFANTRY.—COL. F. A. SMITH.

Cook Thomas E. Ryan, Co. D, 8th Inf., upon the receipt of this order, will be placed upon the retired list. (July 5, W.D.)

9TH INFANTRY.—COL. E. B. ROBERTSON.

The leave granted Capt. Benjamin P. Nicklin, 9th Inf., is extended fourteen days. (July 9, W.D.)

10TH INFANTRY.—COL. H. A. GREENE.

First Lieut. Jacob Schick, 10th Inf., is designated as a special disbursing officer of the Pay Department for the post of Fort Gibbo, Alaska, to take effect upon the relief from duty at that post of Capt. James S. Young, jr., 10th Inf. (July 8, W.D.)

Lieut. Col. George R. Cecil, 10th Inf., is relieved from further duty with the Porto Rico Regiment, and will join his regiment. (July 9, W.D.)

11TH INFANTRY.—COL. R. T. YEATMAN.

Capt. William T. Wilder, 11th Inf., is relieved from duty on recruiting service and at the recruit depot, Fort Slocum, N.Y., and will join his regiment. (July 3, W.D.)

Second Lieut. Samuel T. Mackall, 11th Inf., appointed aide-de-camp to Brig. Gen. Albert L. Meyer, is relieved from duty in Cuba and will proceed to San Antonio, Tex., for duty. (June 27, A.C.)

Major, Pierce M. B. Travis, 11th Inf., will proceed to General Hospital, Washington Barracks, for observation and treatment. (July 9, W.D.)

13TH INFANTRY.—COL. R. H. R. LOUGHBOROUGH.

First Lieut. William H. Hughes, jr., 13th Inf., is detailed for service and to fill a vacancy in the Signal Corps, to take effect Sept. 17, 1907, vice 1st Lieut. E. Alexis Jeunet, S.C., who is relieved and assigned to the 13th Inf. Upon his relief from detail in the Signal Corps Lieutenant Jeunet will remain on duty with that corps until further orders. Lieutenant Hughes is temporarily attached to the Signal Corps, to take effect upon his relief from duty at the United States Signal School, and will then report in person to the C.O., Co. A, Signal Corps, at Fort Leavenworth, for duty. (July 3, W.D.)

16TH INFANTRY.—COL. C. GARDENIER.

Second Lieut. Louis Soleiath, 16th Inf., having reported, is assigned to Fort Crook, Neb. (July 3, D. Mo.)

18TH INFANTRY.—COL. T. F. DAVIS.

Leave for one month and two days is granted 1st Lieut. Charles H. Morrow, 18th Inf., Fort Leavenworth. (July 3, D. Mo.)

19TH INFANTRY.—COL. J. F. HUSTON.

Second Lieut. Edmund C. Waddill, 19th Inf., will upon his arrival at San Francisco from Manila, proceed to Norfolk and report in person to Major Gen. Frederick D. Grant for temporary duty for a period of three months at the Jamestown Exposition. (July 5, W.D.)

20TH INFANTRY.—COL. M. P. MAUS.

Second Lieut. John C. Maul, 20th Inf., having reported at these headquarters, will proceed to the Presidio of Monterey, Cal., for temporary duty pending the result of his examination for transfer to the Field Artillery. (June 27, D. Cal.)

21ST INFANTRY.—COL. C. A. WILLIAMS.

Major George Palmer, 21st Inf., will proceed from Fort Logan to the target range, near Parker, Colo., joining his battalion now on duty at that point. (June 24, D. Colo.)

First Lieut. Edmund S. Sayer, jr., 21st Inf., will proceed from Fort Logan to the target range, near Parker, Colo., joining his company now on duty at that point. (June 24, D. Colo.)

Capt. Herman Hall, 21st Inf., is detailed for service as assistant chief of the Philippine Constabulary. (July 3, W.D.)

Color Sergt. George Kelly, 21st Inf., is appointed regimental mess sergeant and will report to Capt. Celwyn E. Hampton, 21st Inf., regimental mess officer, for instructions.

22D INFANTRY.—COL. A. REYNOLDS.

Leave for one month and fifteen days, to take effect on or about June 30, 1907, is granted Capt. Chauncey B. Humphrey, 22d Inf., Presidio of Monterey. (June 27, D. Cal.)

The leave granted Capt. Laurence A. Curtis, 22d Inf., is extended one month. (July 1, D. Cal.)

First Lieut. William E. Neely, 22d Inf., is, at his own request relieved from his detail as captain, 16th Co., P.S., to take effect July 15, 1907, and will then join his regiment. (July 9, W.D.)

Capt. Joel R. Lee, 22d Inf., was on July 4, assigned to Co. L.

23D INFANTRY.—COL. P. READE.

Capt. Hugh A. Drum, 23d Inf., is detailed as adjutant and chief statistical officer of the Atlantic Rifle Competition, to be held at Fort Niagara, N.Y., beginning July 29, 1907. (July 5, D.E.)

Capt. Monroe C. Kerth, 23d Inf., upon the completion of his duty at the encampment of the 1st Brigade, of Pennsylvania, will proceed to Bolivar Heights, Va. (July 6, W.D.)

24TH INFANTRY.—COL. D. H. BRUSH.

First Lieut. Benjamin D. Foulis, 24th Inf., is detailed for duty to assist in the instruction to be given to militia infantry assigned to duty as artillery supports in connection with the joint militia coast defense exercises, and will proceed at the proper time to Fort Terry, N.Y., for such duty from July 15 to 26, 1907. (July 3, W.D.)

25TH INFANTRY.—COL. R. W. HOYT.

Lieut. Col. H. K. Bailey, 25th U.S. Inf., commanding the Porto Rico Provisional Regiment of Infantry, will proceed to Henry Barracks, Cayey, and Guayama, P.R., for the purpose of investigating certain allegations contained in a

communication referred to him by endorsement from the War Department, dated June 4, 1907. (June 17, D.P.R.)

27TH INFANTRY.—COL. W. L. PITCHER.

Leave for one month, under exceptional circumstances, with permission to visit the U.S., is granted 2d Lieut. George W. Maddox, 27th Inf. (June 25, A.C.P.)

Capt. Mathew E. Saville, 27th Inf., is relieved from treatment at the Army and Navy General Hospital, Hot Springs, Ark., and will proceed to Washington Barracks, General Hospital, for observation and treatment. (July 9, W.D.)

28TH INFANTRY.—COL. O. J. SWEET.

Capt. Jens Bugge, 28th Inf., will, at the expiration of leave, stand relieved from duty with the Army in obedience to par. 4, S.O. No. 129, W.D. (S.O. June 25, A.C.P.)

29TH INFANTRY.—COL. B. C. LOCKWOOD.

Leave for fifteen days, on account of exceptional circumstances, to take effect on or about July 19, is granted 2d Lieut. Robert N. Campbell, 29th Inf., with the understanding that he will join his regiment before its departure from San Francisco, Aug. 5, 1907, for the Philippine Islands. (July 1, D. Colo.)

First Lieut. Richard P. Rifenberick, jr., 29th Inf., aide-de-camp, will proceed to San Francisco, General Hospital, the Presidio of San Francisco, for observation and treatment. (July 5, W.D.)

BOARDS OF OFFICERS.

A board of officers to consist of Lieut. Col. William B. Homer, C.A., Major Edward Barr, C.E., Capt. George L. Goodale, Q.M., is appointed to meet at Boston, Mass. (243 Summer street), on July 15, 1907, for the consideration of the advisability of establishing a cemetery at Deer Island, Mass., for interments from all posts in the Artillery District of Boston. (July 8, D.E.)

An Army retiring board is appointed to meet at the Army Building, New York city, on July 17, 1907, for the examination of officers. Members: Brig. Gen. John M. K. Davis, Col. Charles A. P. Hatfield, 13th Inf., Lieut. Col. William F. Evans, 11th Inf., Major Guy L. Edie, surg., Capt. Sanford E. Wadhams, asst. surg., and recorder, Capt. William T. Johnston, 15th Cav. (July 10, W.D.)

A board of officers is appointed to meet at the call of the president thereof at Washington Barracks, D.C., for the examination of officers for promotion. Detail for the board: Major William H. Arthur, surg.; Major Benjamin W. Atkinson, 4th Inf.; Capt. Guy H. B. Smith, 4th Inf.; Capt. Bailey K. Ashford, asst. surg.; 1st Lieut. Sylvester Bonaffon, 3d, 4th Inf. (July 6, W.D.)

A board of officers, to consist of Col. William S. Patten, A.Q.M.G.; Capt. James E. Normoyle, Q.M., and Capt. Robert H. C. Kelton, Q.M., is appointed to meet in New York city for the purpose of selecting standard samples for heavy furniture to be supplied to officers' quarters under instructions to be issued by the Quartermaster General of the Army. (July 9, W.D.)

RETIRED OFFICERS.

Capt. Daniel F. Anglum, retired, is relieved from duty at De La Salle Institute, New York city, to take effect Sept. 30, 1907. Captain Anglum, upon his own application, is detailed as professor of military science and tactics at De La Salle Institute, New York city, to take effect Oct. 1, 1907. (July 9, W.D.)

MILITIA DETAILS.

The following officers are detailed to attend the encampment of the 3d Brigade, National Guard, of New York, to be held at Felt's Mills, near Watertown, N.Y., from Aug. 31 to Sept. 7, 1907, under command of Brig. Gen. Charles H. Lloyd: Capt. John T. Haines, 11th Cav.; Capt. Edmund M. Leary, 11th Cav.; Capt. Alfred T. Smith, 12th Inf.; Capt. Louis T. Heas, asst. surg.; 1st Lieut. Ulysses S. Grant, 3d, C.E.; 1st Lieut. Wallace McNamara, 12th Inf. (July 5, D.E.)

Capt. George O. Cress, 4th Cav., and Frederick W. Fuger, 13th Inf., are detailed to attend the encampment of the Michigan National Guard, to be held at Ludington, Mich., commencing Aug. 10, 1907. (July 8, W.D.)

SCHOOL OF MUSKETRY.

The following officers having been selected for a course of instruction at the School of Musketry, Pacific Division, will proceed from their present stations to the Presidio of Monterey, and report on or before July 6, 1907, for duty: First Lieut. Robert J. Arnold, F.A.; 2d Lieut. Austin M. Pardee, 20th Inf.; 2d Lieut. Clifford C. Early, 20th Inf.; 1st Lieut. Parker Hitt, 22d Inf.; 2d Lieut. John P. Adams, 22d Inf. (June 24, D. Cal.)

JOINT COAST DEFENSE EXERCISES.

The following officers, now on duty as instructors and student officers at the United States Service Schools, Fort Leavenworth, are detailed for duty to assist in the instruction to be given to militia infantry assigned to duty as artillery supports in connection with the joint Army and militia coast defense exercises, and will proceed at the proper time and report in person to the C.O. of the posts indicated for such duty during the respective periods specified opposite the names of the several posts, and upon the completion of this duty will return to their proper stations:

At Fort McKinley, Me., Aug. 8 to 18, 1907, 1st Lieuts. William H. Winters, 13th Cav.; William R. Standford, 2d Inf.; Shelby C. Leasure, 14th Inf., and Walter H. Smith, Signal Corps.

At Fort Greble, Me., Aug. 8 to 18, 1907, 1st Lieut. Lewis S. Morey, 12th Cav.

At Fort Williams, Me., Aug. 8 to 18, 1907, Capt. Arthur S. Cowan, 20th Inf.; 1st Lieuts. Paul Hurst, 3d Inf., and Clarence O. Sherrill, C.E.

At Fort Levee, Me., Aug. 8 to 18, 1907, 2d Lieut. John G. Winter, jr., 6th Cav.

At Fort Banks, Mass., July 28 to Aug. 3, 1907, 1st Lieut. Alden C. Knowles, 13th Inf.

At Fort Strong, Mass., July 28 to Aug. 3, 1907, Capt. Alexander T. Ovenshine, 7th Inf., and 1st Lieut. Bernard Sharp, 3d Inf.

At Fort Andrews, Mass., July 28 to Aug. 3, 1907, Capt. Henry E. Eames, 10th Inf., and Matthew E. Hanna, 3d Cav.

At Fort Revere, Mass., July 28 to Aug. 3, 1907, Capt. Upton Birnie, jr., 6th Art., and 1st Lieut. Morris E. Locke, 1st Art.

At Fort Adams, R.I., July 7 to 15, 1907, 1st Lieuts. Frank W. B. 25th Inf.; Robert L. Collins, 8th Cav., and 2d Lieut. Peter J. Hennessy, 5th Cav.

At Fort Mansfield, R.I., July 15 to 26, 1907, 1st Lieuts. E. Alexis Jeunet, Signal Corps, and James E. Ware, 14th Inf.

At Fort H. G. Wright, N.Y., July 15 to 26, 1907, Capt. Herbert A. White, 11th Cav.; Duncan K. Major, jr., 27th Inf., and 2d Lieut. Ronald E. Fisher, 14th Cav.

At Fort Terry, N.Y., July 15 to 26, 1907, Major Daniel H. Boughton, 11th Cav.

At Fort Hancock, N.J., July 6 to 15, 1907, Capt. Oliver L. Spaulding, jr., 5th Art.; John C. Raymond, 2d Cav.; 1st Lieut. William N. Hughes, jr., 13th Inf.; Edwin J. Nowlen, 1st Inf.; David A. Henkes, 22d Inf.; Dennis H. Currie, 3d F.A., and 2d Lieut. Henry M. Nelly, 20th Inf.

At Fort Washington, Md., July 18 to 28, 1907, 1st Lieut. E. Holland Rubottom, 9th Cav.; 2d Lieuts. Matt C. Bristol, 13th Cav., and Fay W. Brabson, 12th Inf.

At Fort Hunt, Va., July 18 to 28, 1907, 1st Lieuts. Stephen O. Fuqua, 23d Inf.; Frank W. Dawson, 19th Inf., and 2d Lieut. Robert John West, 26th Inf.

At Fort Montrie, S.C., July 5 to 15, 1907, Capt. John L. De Witt, 20th Inf.

At Fort Rosecrans, Cal., July 5 to 20, 1907, 2d Lieut. Hans O. Olson, 18th Inf.

At Fort Winfield Scott, Cal., July 5 to 20, 1907, Capt. John P. Ryan, 6th Cav.; James A. Moss, 24th Inf.; 1st Lieut. Lewis W. Cass, 12th Cav.; Rhea Jackson, 12th Inf.; 2d Lieut. Clarence A. Dougherty, 13th Cav., and Royden E. Beebe, 29th Inf.

At Fort Stevens, Ore., July 1 to 15, 1907, Capt. James B. Allison, 7th Inf., and Charles D. Herron, 18th Inf. (July 3, W.D.)

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An officer of the Judge Advocate General's Department says: "I am glad to see that you devoted some space to Judge Bates. His conduct richly deserves the sharpest of criticism." We published last week an account of the trial of a soldier by a New Jersey court for an assault committed at Fort Hancock, which is situated upon a reservation over which the state of New Jersey has ceded jurisdiction to the United States. The question of the effect of such cessions has been frequently adjudicated upon so that it is no longer open to discussion; the New Jersey court was clearly without jurisdiction and its sentence is absolutely void. We are surprised that the matter was not at once settled by the commanding officer at Fort Hancock refusing to permit the arrest of the soldier by the civil authority; or if he was arrested without his knowledge by suing out at once in the United States District Court a writ of habeas corpus on the ground that the soldier was illegally put in jail. It is unnecessary to go through the long process of getting a writ of error in order to bring the matter to the higher courts of New

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Jersey, when the affair might have been brought to a prompt solution in the United States courts by means of the writ of habeas corpus.

Officers of the United States Navy will probably feel no sense save that of amusement over the remark credited to Admiral Sakamoto of the Japanese navy to the effect that "American Navy officers are brilliant figures at balls and social gatherings, but they are very deficient in professional training and practice." There is no use getting angry at a little Japanese joke like that. Aside from the fact that the indications are that the Japanese admiral has been misquoted, there is no probability that our government would take note of such criticism, but if it should decide to do so the precedent is not lacking. When an officer of the Spanish navy, in an address to a class of naval cadets in Spain, made some insulting remarks about the personnel and discipline of the American Navy, the matter was brought to the notice of the Spanish government and the offending officer was severely disciplined for his indiscretion. The naval experiences of the war with Spain, which followed shortly after, were a more effectual rebuke to those who were disposed to undervalue the American Navy.

The refusal of Governor Hughes of New York to allow any part of the National Guard to perform police duties on a course on Long Island for speeding automobilists who are willing to risk their lives for the Vanderbilt cup, cannot be too highly commended. The National Guard is organized and maintained for no such purpose, and keeping country roads clear for automobile scorchers is very poor business even for the police. To use the National Guard for any such purpose would make a burlesque of it.

Our amiable and cool-headed Secretary of War stubbornly refuses to get excited over the talk about war with Japan. When it comes to eight-oared boat races, however, he becomes thoroughly aroused and intimates that if the West Point cadets want permission to organize a crew to try conclusions with the Naval Academy youths they would not meet with opposition in getting it from the head of the War Department.

Vienna despatches report that Austria-Hungary has decided to create in the autumn a new post of naval attache at Washington in recognition of the importance of the American Navy. It is noteworthy that Austria now only has naval attaches at London, Rome and Tokio, the last having been appointed during and owing to the Russo-Japanese war.

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AIMS OF THE DICK MILITIA ACT.

Notwithstanding the fact that there is general interest among National Guardsmen in the effort under the Dick Act to make the Guard conform to the Regular Army, there is, as we have already shown, a vast amount of work to be done to accomplish the desired result. In the first place, the law is mandatory and must be followed precisely as it reads. It is stated at the War Department that not a single state has thus far fully conformed its organization to that of the Regular Army, which is the fundamental requirement of the Dick Act. This is best shown by the report of the Military Secretary of the Army relative to the Militia of the United States for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1906. From this document it will be seen that while there have been inspections by Regular Army officers of nearly all the state organizations, the uniform report is that none of them have fully conformed to the organization of the United States Army. This applies, generally speaking, to the regiments and the state organizations as a whole, the conformations reported by the inspecting officers being limited to companies.

The War Department could not accept the National Guard of a state on a report that companies conform, as the law requires that the entire state organization must conform in all respects. There are many states where the organization as a whole is in admirable shape, the differences between it and the Regular establishment being more technical than essential. Yet even in these states there is not absolute conformity.

Take the state of New York, for instance. Her company organization is good and is almost identical with that of the Army; yet so long as it lacks the one artificer or the two cooks that are in companies in the regular establishment the War Department officials must hold that there is not a compliance with the law. In many states there are, for example, regimental and brigade staff officers who must be dropped. The states are showing a decided interest in the matter, and many state officials are sending copies of their National Guard acts to the Department to show that they have authority to comply with the Dick Act. To these the reply is that the War Department is not concerned with the state laws, but wants to know just what the organization of the National Guard in each state is. Differences will be pointed out, and, if corrected, the organization will be accepted as complying with the Act. The most frequent differences are found in the state military staffs, which cannot be mustered into service and paid.

Where the Governor has authority to reorganize the National Guard little trouble will occur. But there are states where legislation must be had before the conformity of the one service to the other can be made. In some, biennial sessions of the Legislature would prevent action within the limit of time set by the Dick Act, and on that account Congress will undoubtedly extend the time one year. Perhaps the most surprising fact about the whole matter is that after nearly five years it is possible for the Secretary of War to say that not a single state had fully conformed its National Guard to the organization of the Regular Army.

All that the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL has said as to the failure of various states to reorganize their militia on the lines prescribed by the Dick Act was prompted by a knowledge of the facts stated and a sincere desire that every state and territory should qualify itself to share in the national appropriation for militia purposes. This matter is worthy of serious consideration. Suppose, for instance, that only four or five of the largest, wealthiest and most populous states should conform their organized militia so as to secure the benefit of the Federal appropriation—the result would be that the money voted by Congress would go to the states least in need of it, and be withheld from those which, because of lesser resources, it was particularly designed to benefit.

One of the underlying aims of the Dick Act is to make sure that the smallest state maintaining an organized militia shall share equally with the largest in the Federal appropriation. The desirable thing is that every state and territory shall qualify itself to participate in the distribution of this large and helpful appropriation, the ultimate purpose of which is to develop a great militia system which shall be truly national, not merely in name, but in organization, equipment, training and instruction. Therein lies the true solution of our momentous problem of national defense.

We observe with real amusement that what was said in these columns on June 15 with regard to "A Crisis in the Militia" is viewed by one or two captious fault-finders as a criticism upon the National Guard. With all due respect to the superior wisdom of these owl-like censors, we must decline to take their judgments seriously. The attempt of our critics to make it appear that we hold the National Guard responsible for the failure of state authorities to reorganize their militia forces as prescribed by the Dick Act is much as if we should blame the Army for

the failure of Congress to pass an act increasing the Army pay.

The attention of every officer in the militia of the states should be called to G.O. No. 146, issued from the War Department this week. It states the organization of the Regular Army on a war footing. The organization of the Army in time of peace is without regard to brigades or divisions, while many of the state organizations are brigaded and have brigade staffs without a general state staff corresponding to the Regular establishment. In the matter of company organizations there are almost as various practices in the state organizations as there are companies. The War Department will insist on strict compliance with the non-commissioned staff company organization in the Regular Army, as set forth in G.O. No. 146. There must be twenty-three non-commissioned officers in an infantry company and twenty-four in a cavalry company. The same requirement applies to Field Artillery, where the battery non-commissioned staff consists of one first sergeant, one quartermaster sergeant, eight sergeants, sixteen corporals, three cooks, one chief mechanic, seven mechanics, and three musicians. Officers of the National Guard on consulting the order will be able to see at once why the Department has held that there was not a compliance with the Dick Act in the present status of the various state organizations.

SECURITY OF ATLANTIC SEABOARD.

The fear that the removal of the battleships to the Pacific may invite attack on the Atlantic coast is amply met by the consideration that the policy of coast defense advanced by the Endicott and the Taft Boards has been worked out practically to completion so far as organization and equipment are concerned. While the Coast Artillery has now, counting the militia reserves, but fifty per cent. of its complement of men, the big guns, the problems of fire control, the equipment of searchlights and the provision for submarine mines and all accessory means of defense are mainly accomplished facts. Up to the beginning of the last Congress there had been appropriated for these purposes \$72,750,000. The last Congress provided liberally for completing work begun on both coasts, in Hawaii and the Philippines. Contracts have been made for a very large amount of such work in Hawaii and the Philippines within the last few weeks. It can be said that the entire seacoast defense of the country is far more than half completed and where it is not completed, provisional equipment is in place to meet all ordinary demands.

Unfortunately the Pacific coast now has mainly provisional equipment. This means that the electric plants, the underground conduits for wires and signal service are not installed and that overhead wiring has been provided. This would serve except in extreme operations where an enemy could shoot away overhead wires and break up communications. It is safe to say that the matter of submarine mining has been thoroughly looked after. Powerful electric plants and scores of 60-inch searchlights are in full operation at all the important cities on the Atlantic coast. The full complement of skilled and well trained men for mine work is maintained. In military science this fact plays a very important part. It is readily accepted that with a strong submarine mine defense the Navy is free to perform its business of seeking the enemy at sea undeterred by the duty of protecting a coast line.

The tactical study of the problems presented at each point of needed defense has been one of foremost interest for years and it is believed that it has been able to provide against any emergency. Electric power has been provided on a generous scale to operate ammunition hoists, to facilitate range finding, fire control, searchlights, illumination within forts and batteries and for retracting the big guns. The progress made in training men to work the guns may readily be understood from the fact that the best result in 1900 at target practice was attained by a battery that made fifty per cent. of hits at 4,500 yards, while last year a dozen batteries made 100 per cent. at 6,000 to 7,000 yards. If the time comes to find out it will appear that Uncle Sam has a notable number of men behind the guns who can give an account of themselves. Our Coast Artillery guns now deliver a shot every 45 seconds, where six or seven years ago they made but one shot in three minutes. In the plain matter of hits we are sixteen times better than we were in 1900. In the past three years the outgo for searchlights to make the splendid force of guns available night as well as day has been for the United States \$3,500,000, and for Panama, the Philippines and Hawaii, \$991,000. There are in all, of 69-inch and 35-inch lights, 329, of which 270 are along the two coasts of the home country. The danger of attack by surprise is hardly computable. There are now in progress under the best skilled officers in the Army maneuvers by which the militia of the various states along the two coasts are being rapidly trained in the work of the Coast Artillery. The interest shown is superb. These maneuvers will be kept up year after year and they are arousing great interest. In this is an assurance of successful defensive fighting in time of need which, taken with the preparation that has wisely been undertaken and so well pushed forward, should go far to quiet the concern felt about the safety of the Atlantic seaboard when the big ships go 'round the Horn.

In the midst of all this hysterical talk about war and war's alarms, the thoughtful observer cannot but be impressed with the dignified silence and calmness of the American Secretary of State and his official subordinates.

Cool, self-contained, yet alert and probably more thoroughly informed as to the situation than any other American citizen, Mr. Root keeps his own counsel, refuses to get excited and continues to saw wood and say nothing at the old stand. His masterful attitude presents an example worthy of emulation by ever sensible American in office and out. He knows what is going on, but he isn't a bit panicky, realizing, as he undoubtedly does, that this is not the time for loose talk. Happily, it may be said of Elihu Root, as was once said of another distinguished American office-holder: "He doesn't sleep over."

There is some foundation to the stories about this government trying to get a naval base at Magdalena Bay on the peninsula of Southern California. But when the facts are given the matter takes on a wholly different complexion from that presented in the newspaper stories. Magdalena Bay is an ideal place for target practice and has been the rendezvous for the Pacific fleets for many years. Thirty-five years ago Admiral Dewey in the old Narragansett put in time there, acquiring some of the skill that served him and the country to good purpose in Manila Bay. It is a fine spot, with all conditions of health and comfort for officers and men. The bay is splendidly protected and affords excellent anchorage, with abundant space for the navies of the world if they chose to assemble there at one time. When our ships go there we get permission formally from the Mexican government. This is done anew every year and the permission has always been granted. Nevertheless it is well known that the Mexicans are somewhat jealous of our fondness for the place and they do not like the talk that has been current from time to time that the United States would like to have Southern California. The only drawback about using Magdalena Bay for the annual target practice is that the fleet has only a small collier and it is necessary to send her to San Francisco for coal several times. It was therefore thought well to ask the Mexican government if permission would be given this government to keep a large collier station at Magdalena Bay regularly each summer with coal enough to provide for the fleet without the delay incident to sending a small collier to San Francisco for coal. The reply was that the executive branch of the Mexican government had no authority to grant the permission asked and the matter would be referred to the congress when it next meets. The Mexican government allows our naval officers to store certain supplies in a small shanty at Magdalena Bay from year to year. The United States has a small coaling station at Pichilingui Bay at the lower end of the peninsula of Southern California near La Paz, but that is an inconvenient point for the coaling of the fleet during target practice. It is expected that the Mexican government will see no objection to allowing what we ask.

The assignment of regiments for the Philippines in 1908, announced last week from the War Department in connection with schedule for recall of regiments now there, has not yet received the approval of General Bell, Chief of Staff. It was, therefore, a premature announcement, and there may be changes made in the list before it is finally given out. At present, as far as can be learned, the General Staff is unanimous in the selections made, and no modification of the arrangement is anticipated. There is no little difficulty in arranging such movements of regiments now, owing to the sending of parts of regiments to Cuba. The decision to occupy the island came so suddenly last year that it was found necessary to take two battalions out of many regiments, shifting men enlisted for long terms to the outgoing companies and leaving the short term men behind. The result is that the service in Cuba will be counted as tropical, and when the battalions return they will be kept at home for two years more before they are sent to the Philippines. Thus the battalions that staid in this country will enjoy six years at home since their last tour in the islands. Meantime the battalions that remained at home have been depleted down to the lowest possible minimum by the refusal of short term men to re-enlist, as they can get better wages out of the Army in these piping times of prosperity.

In the definite announcement that the principle of "compulsory arbitration" will be formally proposed for discussion at the International Peace Conference at The Hague, discerning observers will perceive the beginning of the end of the deliberations of that distinguished assemblage. The conference has been in session for a month, and aside from agreements on a few questions of minor importance the net result of its labors has been to excite distrust and suspicion among its members and demonstrate the utter hopelessness of any agreement on the great fundamental principles which it was assembled to consider. In England, France and Germany the utter failure of the conference is regarded as a foregone conclusion. The American proposal for the immunity of merchant shipping in time of war will in all likelihood be defeated by the influence of Great Britain, and if the other American proposal looking to the creation of a permanent court of arbitration is adopted that achievement will probably rank as the chief act of the conference. The proceedings of The Hague Conference have been characterized by a suggestive lack of candor, directness and mutual confidence on the part of the delegates. Friction instead of harmony, suspicion rather than good will have marked the debates. And if through mistaken zeal the conference now takes up such dangerous and imprac-

ticable projects as disarmament and "compulsory arbitration," the world may yet realize that an assemblage drawn together to advance the cause of peace has in reality aroused and increased the spirit of discord among the nations of the earth.

Under the provisions of the Act of Jan. 21, 1903, officers of the National Guard are entitled to the same pay as officers of corresponding grades in the Army when engaged in actual field or camp service for instruction, or in maneuvers with the Regular forces. As everyone knows, the pay of an officer in the Army is not a fixed and definite amount for all officers of the same grade, since there is added to the grade pay, longevity pay based upon each period of service of five years up to a maximum of twenty years. The J.A. General has ruled that militia officers are entitled to no credit for length of service in the militia because the statute allowing longevity recognizes only services in the Army and the Volunteers. The Comptroller has decided that an officer of militia is entitled to no credit for service in the Regular Army because it is a different service from the militia service. The question has now been taken up for prosecution in the Court of Claims by George A. and William B. King, attorneys. They contend that neither of these decisions is in line with the decisions of the courts on the subject of longevity pay.

Acting Secretary of the Navy Newberry and Rear Admiral Brownson had a conference July 11 with a full hearing of representatives of the Newport News Shipbuilding Company in regard to the installation of the Parsons turbine motors on the 20,000-ton new battleship, the Delaware. The agreement was reached before the departure of Secretary Metcalf for the Pacific coast that the company should put in these turbines, but there has been some doubt as to the guarantees as to speed and coal consumption and the necessary modification of the bid in view of these requirements. There is but one turbinized vessel in the Navy now, the scout cruiser Chester, launched recently at the Fore River yards, and there is a desire to know what advantages can be had with the same power applied to a battleship. The Newport News Shipbuilding Company was able to furnish much valuable data on the subject, and the matter will be under consideration for some time yet.

President Roosevelt's action in retaining Rear Admiral Willard H. Brownson, U.S.N., retired, as Chief of the Bureau of Navigation, is not only a high and just tribute to a brilliant and zealous officer, but it secures the continued services to that important bureau of an expert who is superbly qualified for its varied and exacting duties. Admiral Brownson's withdrawal from active service at any time would be regrettable, but just at present it would be a grievous misfortune. Conditions are such as require that the fleet shall be brought to the highest possible efficiency, and as efficiency depends so largely upon the vigorous co-operation of the Bureau of Navigation, it is essential that the affairs of that bureau shall be administered by an officer thoroughly familiar with its duties. From that point of view, as from all others, the retention of Admiral Brownson as chief is an arrangement upon which the President, the Navy and the country at large are to be congratulated.

There is no doubt a desire on part of many officers of the Army for a service pay bill drawn on lines different from those of the Cowie bill, which, as these critics insist, would not accomplish for the Army what it needed. The Cowie bill is now before the General Staff and it will be many months before any sort of a report will be made on it, but it is already apparent that the measure will not meet with unanimous approval. Efforts will be made to modify the measure or to prepare a new bill and endeavor to secure the co-operation of the Navy in its introduction. Army officers who are at all willing to speak of the matter deprecate any action that will divide the Army and Navy in support of a pay bill and express the desire that everything that should be done to unite both Services in the movement should be promptly attended to. Those who object to the Cowie bill may make sure of one thing: if the Army and Navy do not present a united front before Congress there will be no pay bill.

The Secretary of War has received the following communication from President Roosevelt: "The Interstate Commerce Commission urges, upon the recommendation of the president of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company, that the Federal government should set a good example by laying in an adequate fuel supply for all its offices or branches in the Northwest well in advance of the next winter, so as to avoid so far as possible the trouble caused by the shortage of fuel in that region in the winter that has just passed. This is excellent advice. You are directed to have a complete stock of fuel at all offices controlled by your department throughout the West prior to October 1 next, so that after that date it shall be unnecessary to buy any coal or wood for Indian schools, Army posts, or any other government uses throughout the Northwest."

According to reports from Manila, the Filipino newspapers of that city are attacking the Administration and Commissioner Trinidad de Tavera for permitting the use of Government vessels in the Progressist political campaign in the southern islands.

DRIVING MEN OF ABILITY FROM NAVY.

The current number of Proceedings of the Naval Institute is one of unusual interest, the contents covering a wide range of subjects of professional and scientific importance. The leading article, "The Naval Profession," by Comdr. Bradley A. Fiske, U.S.N., is bound to attract great attention in Naval circles. Other features are: "Systematic Preparations for Battle," by Comdr. John G. Quinby, U.S.N.; "A General Commissary System for the Navy," by Paymr. George P. Dyer, U.S.N.; "Naval Administration Under the Navy Commissioners, 1815-1842," by Charles Oscar Paulin; "A.B.G.B.S.," by "Black Joke"; "New Light Upon the Career of John Paul Jones," "Description of John Paul Jones's Sword," by Cornelius Stevenson; "The Sword Presented by Louis XVI. to John Paul Jones," by Charles Henry Hart; "Changing the Propellers of the U.S.S. Hopkins," by Capt. W. H. Beehler, U.S.N.; "Effect of Movement of the Gun Platform on the Trajectory," by Lieut.-Comdr. H. O. Stickney, U.S.N.; "Electrical Installations of the United States Navy," by Comdr. Burns T. Walling, U.S.N., and Julius Martin, E.E.

Here are some specimen bricks from the article of Commander Fiske, which show with what boldness and independence he treats his subject, which covers the whole field of naval warfare and naval training. Speaking on the subject of men of great ability in the Navy, Commander Fiske says:

"It may be objected that men of great ability have not appeared in our Navy, except in war. With the exception of Admiral Luce, and a few others, this statement perhaps is true. But how do we know; how, under our system, can a man of great ability make himself known? Frank J. Sprague, who if not a genius, has proved himself to be the greatest mechanical genius the Naval Academy has produced, and who is to be credited more than any other one man in the world with the creation of the trolley car, got no recognition in the Navy, beyond being called a crank. At the time he resigned, he had made a reputation in the scientific and engineering circles of every civilized country by his original and brilliant method of testing dynamos and motors at the Crystal Palace Exhibition in London; a method selected in competition with other methods proposed by European scientific men of international fame. And yet, Sprague was only an American midshipman on a month's leave from the Lancaster. Our Navy was then just beginning the reconstruction period, and Sprague was a man the Navy could not afford to lose. If he had been kept in the Navy, and given the opportunity to expend in the Navy's service half the energy, and inventive and constructive ability that he expended in the engineering world, it is inconceivable that we should not have a better Navy than we have now, and developed at less expense. It is inconceivable that the Navy would have made so many mistakes trying to find out the best kind and size of ships, and the best types of apparatus of different kind. The Sprague Company never showed any such weakness; yet its problem, while on a smaller scale, involved more unknown qualities, and its solution required ability of a higher order.

"Sprague's ability was not utilized, because it was not recognized. And even if it had been recognized theoretically, it would not have been possible to recognize it practically; because our system did not permit him to be promoted to a position where he would have had adequate field for the exercise of his extraordinary talents, until he had become an old man.

"And Sprague was not the only good man lost to the Navy by our present system. Many names can be mentioned: Westinghouse, Benjamin, Thompson, Miller, Stayton, Dana, Greene, Nixon, Breed, Weeks, and many others; men of initiative and enterprise; who saw the 'golden years' of early manhood go sterilely by; with no opportunity for doing anything except what they were told to do, no outlet for their energies, and no hope of betterment.

"Not to utilize able men until they are old, is to violate the fundamental principle on which every great organization has built its greatness.

"Since we have always violated the principle ('the right man in the right place'), can we wonder that we have on our hands so many ships that have eaten up our appropriations, and our allowance of officers and men, without adequate return? Can we wonder that our Navy got down where it was in 1882; that we left torpedoes out of our ships; that we have installed inturning screws in thirty-seven vessels; that we have put sighting hoods on turrets, when parallel mirrors were used on fortifications by Leonardo da Vinci 400 years ago; that we have no naval range finder, no battle signals, no general staff; that we have put the steam whistle where it deafens the efforts of officers of the deck and the lookouts, while they are listening for fog signals; that our conning towers are not adapted to their purpose; that we have no means of steering a compass course in battle; that we have no means of handling a fleet in a fog; that we have acres of armor just thick enough to insure the maximum effect of hostile shell; that we have smokestacks unnecessarily high, which interfere with firing control and signaling; that most of our flag officers have never learned to be flag officers; that the War College, and nearly all improvements, have been opposed; that Admiral Luce was not appreciated till he was seventy years old; that we take narrow views of the naval profession; that we have no clear idea of naval strategy or tactics; and are only beginning to have a definite naval policy?

"We are told that it would be 'impracticable' to have any other system of promotion in this country, and under our government. If this be true, we must recognize the fact that we must work under a handicap, and cannot accomplish much. We must continue to get our idea of everything naval from abroad, and to know that our profession is the only one in the United States that follows behind its corresponding profession in Europe.

"The case of Sims was a better illustration of our ultra-conservatism; because the reforms which Sims proposed were so simple, the need of them so obvious, the resistance to them so determined, and the benefit now accruing from them so tremendous. Sims was not an ignorant crank, but a lieutenant-commander in the Navy of excellent reputation. He proposed—not a fantastic, highly expensive and extremely scientific experiment, but simply that our Navy improve its gunnery in the way a certain British squadron had improved its gunnery, by firing at cheap little moving targets, by securing the sights and other gear firmly, and by practising at loading. Did the Navy see? Not at all. Did any naval officer of high rank help Sims? Not one. Who did? A civilian, President Roosevelt. The writer does not believe that he

ought to write what he thinks about this episode; but he feels that every naval officer ought to regret that we failed to manage a matter so clearly our own business, and that a reform of purely naval character, so simple and so good, should have had to be forced on us by a civilian."

RETIRING BOARD FOR COLONEL AYRES.

We have avoided reference to the numerous newspaper statements concerning Lieut. Col. Charles G. Ayres, 14th Cav., and report with reluctance the official action in the case of this gallant soldier, the son of a gallant soldier and the father of a young man who will, we doubt not, maintain the soldierly record of his family. By S.O. No. 100, W.D., A.G.O., Colonel Ayres is this week ordered before a retiring board to meet July 17 at the Army Building in New York city. This action was foreshadowed several weeks ago and is based on a report by a medical board that met at Camp Wallace in the Philippines last spring before the return to this country of the 8th Cavalry, in which Lieutenant Colonel Ayres was then a major. The present action is wholly unconnected with the incident at West Point with which Mrs. Ayres was associated. The retiring board consists of Brig. Gen. John M. K. Davis, Col. Charles A. P. Hatfield, 13th Cav.; Lieut. Col. William P. Evans, 11th Inf.; Major Guy L. Edie, surgeon, and Capt. Sanford H. Wadhams, surgeon. The recorder is Capt. William T. Johnston, 15th Cav., now acting as aide on the staff of General Grant. Captain Johnston was recently admitted to the bar in New York and will act before the retiring board representing the War Department in framing the procedure. It is expected that Lieutenant Colonel Ayres will be represented by counsel and that he will make a stubborn resistance to retirement, probably going to the extent of presenting expert testimony to show that he is sound mentally and physically and fit to continue in the Service. The board consists of well known and capable officers. Brigadier General Davis has just been assigned to command of the Department of the Gulf during the absence of Brigadier General Edgerly at the German army maneuvers. There is especial interest in the case in view of the prospect of the expert medical testimony of the two medical officers of the board. Dr. Edie has for four years been attending surgeon in Washington. Before that he was stationed at Columbus Barracks and served several years in the Philippines. He graduated from the medical department of the University of Virginia in 1879 and entered the Medical Corps of the Army in 1883. Captain Wadhams is a graduate of Sheffield Scientific School and the medical department of Yale University in 1894 and 1896. He became an Army surgeon in 1900. The action taken in ordering Lieutenant Colonel Ayres before a retiring board was taken before the final report of the Inspector General's Department on the charge that the officer had used language in certain newspaper interviews derogatory of his brother officers. There was no little amusement in Army circles the same day the order for the board was issued over a story as to the manner in which Mrs. Ayres obtained permission to cross the West Point reservation to visit her dressmaker. The following correspondence by telegraph was reported to have occurred as a preliminary to the journey:

Highland Falls, N.Y., July 8, 1907.

Adjutant General, U.S. Army, Washington, D.C.:
It is necessary for me to go to Newburg to see a dressmaker. I request permission to cross the West Point military reservation on the West Shore Railroad. Do not think there will be any danger, as the railroad is mostly underground and I shall be safely hidden in the baggage car.

Elizabeth Fairfax Ayres.

Washington, D.C., July 9, 1907.

Mrs. E. F. Ayres, Highland Falls, N.Y.:
Permission hereby granted. McCain, Adj. Gen.
As a matter of fact there was no such telegraphic correspondence, the whole story being a "fake."

GOOD WORK IN CUBA.

The following official correspondence shows the excellent work that is being done by our Army officers in Cuba:

Hqrs. Army of Cuban Pacification, Office Chief Engineer.
Havana, Cuba, June 24, 1907.

Col. Calvin D. Cowles, commanding 5th Inf., U.S. Army, Cardenas, Cuba. (Through Military Channels).
Colonel: I desire to express my appreciation of the arduous work done, often at great risk, by Lieut. Otho E. Michaelis, 5th Inf., in the Cienaga Occidental. This officer with a small party has penetrated this swamp along every trail entering it; has located every camp site and spring within its limits used by either Spaniards or Cubans, gathered much information, and submitted a most valuable map of the locality. Aside from the material value of his work, the moral effect on the inhabitants of a United States officer visiting these retreats, supposed by the native population to be inaccessible to Americans, has undoubtedly been most beneficial. Lieutenant Michaelis and the enlisted men with him deserve every credit for the energy and ability shown in this work. Very respectfully,

W. C. LANGFITT, Major, C.E., Chief Engineer.

First Endorsement.

Hqrs. Army of Cuban Pacification.
Marianao, Havana, Cuba, June 25, 1907.
Respectfully transmitted to Col. Calvin D. Cowles, 5th Infantry, Cardenas, Cuba. The work within mentioned is much appreciated by the commanding general, and a copy of this communication has been forwarded to the War Department, requesting file with Lieutenant Michaelis' efficiency record.

By command of Brigadier General Barry:

C. M. TRUITT, Major, Adjutant General.

Cardenas, Cuba, June 28, 1907.
Official copy respectfully furnished 1st Lieut. Otho E. Michaelis, 16th Inf. The services of Lieutenant Michaelis and the enlisted men under him as reported within are highly meritorious, and reflect great credit upon the members of the detachment and the regiment.

By order of Colonel Cowles:

DOUGLAS SETTLE, Capt. and Adj., 5th Inf.

FOREIGNERS AT MILITARY ACADEMY.

The graduation recently in the class of 1907 at West Point of Arturo Roberto Calvo, son of Minister Calvo, of Costa Rica, calls attention to the high esteem in which the Military Academy is held among our sister republics to the south of us. From other countries there have been admitted in the Academy the following: South America—Luis Blanco, 1816; Mateo Blanco, 1816; Julian A. D. Paetz, 1823. Their nationality is not specified in the old records. Jerome Napoleon Bonaparte, Jr., Maryland, 1848. Antonio Barrios, Guatemala, 1884. José Andres Urtecho, 1889; Carlos Alfonso Zelaya, 1907, Nicaragua. Gorge Alberto Guirola, 1893; Carlos Gutierrez, 1897,

Salvador. Henry Charles Le Comte, Switzerland, 1899. Francisco Alcantara, 1893; Andres Ponte, 1899; José March Duplat, 1907, all Venezuela. Frutos Tomás Plaza, Ecuador, 1905. Ting Chia Chen, 1905; Ting Hsin Wen, 1905, China. Luis Iglesias, 1899; Arthur R. Calvo, 1902; José Martin Calvo, 1906, Costa Rica.

Of these cadets, the three following finished their studies and received diplomas: Antonio Barrios, of Guatemala, was graduated June 12, 1889, No. 48 in a class of 49. Henry Charles Le Comte, from Switzerland, was graduated June 12, 1893, No. 11 in a class of 51. Arturo Roberto Calvo, of Costa Rica, was graduated June 14, 1907, No. 32 in a class of 111.

José Andres Urtecho, Francisco Alcantara, Gorge Alberto and Andres Ponte received no diplomas, but a certificate of having remained at the Academy the four years which a regular course requires. The others named remained but a short time, leaving the Academy on account of their inability to meet the requirements of the course.

Antonio Barrios, of Guatemala, notwithstanding the fact that his father was a general, and the education which he received at West Point, has not shown any preference for the career of arms and has dedicated himself to agriculture. He served for several months as Minister of Public Works and then retired to his coffee plantation. José Andres Urtecho, of Nicaragua, served in the army of his country as did also Francisco Alcantara and Andres Ponte, of Venezuela. Gorge Alberto Guirola, of Salvador, served in the army and died in the battle of Platanar in July, 1906, during the war between his country and Guatemala. Carlos Gutierrez, also of Salvador, has become a civil engineer and is employed on a Salvadoran railroad. Foreigners receive their tuition free, but pay the estimated cost of their living.

ARMY ITEMS OF INTEREST.

The question whether Army veterinarians and paymasters' clerks may receive ten per cent. increase for service outside of the United States, will soon come up in the course of the payment of veterinarians in Porto Rico, Cuba or the Philippines. As the law originally stood, these officers were held to be entitled to the increase for foreign service. But Congress in 1902 inserted the word "commissioned" before the word "officers" and from that time forward these officers, not being commissioned, have not received the added pay. As to veterinarians the case is somewhat different from that of the paymasters' clerks, as the statutes state that veterinarians shall have the pay of second lieutenants mounted and when second lieutenants serve in the Philippines or elsewhere out of the country they draw the ten per cent. increase. The last Congress, with the intent of giving veterinarians and paymasters' clerks the added pay while out of the country, struck out the word "commissioned," but at the same time the act contains the words "as provided by act approved June 30, 1902," and in this act foreign pay is limited to commissioned officers. But for this reference to the other act there would be no doubt in regard to the matter. The Paymaster General does not propose to take the initiative and pay veterinarians and paymasters' clerks the increase, and it is therefore likely that until some paymaster puts the question before the Department by actually paying some officer the increase, the matter will not be taken before the Comptroller. It is held by good lawyers that veterinarians can now establish in the courts their right to the ten per cent. increase on the ground that they are by law given the pay of second lieutenants mounted.

The question of securing recruits will evidently be a serious problem as far as Fort Riley is concerned if the re-enlistments of the past few months are an indication. During the month of May there were but two re-enlistments and during the month of June there were but three. With such a large garrison such a number seems insignificantly small. During the next two months the batteries located there will lose about two hundred men through discharges by expiration of service, and as far as is known at present not five per cent. will re-enlist. As these organizations now need about sixty men each to complete the authorized strength, unless recruits are received in very large numbers it will be a case of having nothing but horse exercise, while to engage in target practice one battery will have to draw from the whole command to man its guns.

Private First-class S. J. Scott, Hospital Corps, U.S.A., was recently found guilty by a G.C.M. of leaving his post in violation of the 39th Article of War, and was sentenced to be confined at hard labor, under charge of the post guard, for three months, and to forfeit sixteen dollars per month for the same period. The president of the court was Chaplain Cephas C. Bateman, Art. Corps, and 1st Lieut. Charles T. Leeds, C.E., was judge advocate. General Thomas, commanding the Department of the Colorado, in reviewing the proceedings, says: "In the foregoing case, the reviewing authority is of opinion that to support a conviction under the 39th Article of War, the facts must be consistent with law and regulations. Ordinarily a soldier should be regularly mounted on guard and regularly posted as a sentinel. Very unusual conditions would justify a departure from this, and are not contemplated in the routine of a post. In the foregoing case, the accused was supposed to post himself. It might as well follow that he could assume a condition of duty that would temporarily take him off post, which was shown in evidence. From the very nature of the guard duty, as customarily performed at this post, due to its peculiar status, and the fact that it is performed by Hospital Corps men, something not contemplated by law or regulations, charges under the 39th or 40th Articles of War should never be preferred, but disciplinary action placed under the 62d Article of War for neglect of duty, etc., or conduct prejudicial to good order and military discipline. The findings and sentence are disapproved. Private Scott will be released from confinement and restored to duty."

The recent discovery that Army posts are thriving places for mosquitoes because these insects breed in old cannon and in the piles of old cannon balls may be supplemented by another discovery which women attached to these posts made in the Philippines with regard to mosquitoes, says the New York Sun. An officer's wife at Fort Slocum told about it the other evening when some men visitors wearing low shoes and black hose were slapping their shins. "If you were here long you would notice," she said, "that every woman around here wears white hose. It isn't because it is the fashion, but because mosquitoes rarely bite through white stockings. We learned that in the Philippines. Black hose seem to attract these pests. There is something about white that repels them. Tell your woman folks that when they visit an army post in mosquito time and expect to be out of doors to be sure to put on white stockings. It will save them a good deal of annoyance. A woman rubbing her

ankles because of the misery of mosquito bites it not at all together attractive."

Medical officers of the Army are as a rule greatly pleased with G.O. 111, requiring personal physical inspections of field officers of the line, together with tests of their proficiency in horsemanship at least once every two years. The opinion of surgeons being that such inspections will lead to a greatly increased efficiency. In a critical article on this subject, The Military Surgeon says: "In future, field officers attached to troops engaged in field exercises will not be permitted to send out their detachments in command of junior officers and remain at home in garrison with their staff in command of a corporal's guard. It is to be presumed, although the President's instructions do not say so, that a manifestation of disability upon the part of the officers tested under these directions will cause them to be brought before retiring boards, a fortunate circumstance, for it will obviate in case of future hostilities such a scene as was observed at Tampa in 1898 when the colonels of nearly half the regiments were mobilized before a retiring board convened for the purpose and most of them found disqualified for active service; while those who were not found disqualified owing to the generosity of the board, did not fall after a few months of active service to demonstrate their inability for field duty. No move in the Service taken in recent years, from the standpoint of a medical officer, will make more strongly for the efficiency of the Army than this wise and intelligent action of the Commander-in-Chief."

Lieut. Edward K. Massee, of the U.S. Infantry, has prepared, and the Franklin Hudson Publishing Company, Kansas City, Mo., have published, a revised edition of "Practical Instruction in Security and Information of Non-Commissioned Officers of Infantry," in which the original work has been amplified by the addition of a series of letters going more into detail, thus making it so complete that the average non-commissioned officer will have no difficulty in acquiring a working knowledge of the subject. The author has by permission made free use of Wagner's "Service of Security and Information," Major Root's "Military Topography and Sketching," and Major Swift's "Field Orders and Messages." In its present form Lieutenant Massee's work is one that non-commissioned officers of infantry will find invaluable. It presents their course of instruction in compact form and in clear, simple language.

Surgeon Gen. William H. Devine, of Massachusetts, has issued in pamphlet form, the paper on "Medical Officers of the Organized Militia, Their Duties in War," prepared by Major Charles Lynch, Med. Dept., U.S.A., and read at the school of instruction of the medical officers of Massachusetts in Boston, April 17. "The paper," says General Devine, "contained so much of interest and instruction for medical officers generally, that it is reprinted for distribution."

JAPAN AND AMERICA.

From the Broad Arrow.

No one who knows the United States believed that the Japanese question in California was settled by the diplomacy of President Roosevelt. The essential features of the situation remain just what they were, and this being so, another outbreak of racial hatred was merely a matter of time. At the present moment, indeed, the state of things in San Francisco is about as ominous as it could well be without tension between the two countries. Not that it is anything new, the American having neither the tolerance nor the governing instinct which enables a white race to live alongside a colored one. His arrogance is almost like an obsession. It is suffered by the negro and Red Indian because they cannot help themselves. The same is true of the Chinese. But with the Japanese the case is different. The Federal Government dares not yield to Western pressure in connection with them as it did in connection with the Chinese. But the people of the Pacific slope do not perceive this. Their loud talk of war and outrages on inoffensive subjects of the Mikado are as irresponsible as though Japan were China. No wonder that Tokio is getting restive. It does not doubt President Roosevelt's good intentions in the least, but it does doubt his ability to put them into practice. That Japan will continue indefinitely to submit to American insults in San Francisco is unthinkable, and that is precisely where the danger lies.

It is all very well to talk of the power and might of the United States. Just so talked Russia on the eve of the Manchurian War. But she, it may be argued, does not furnish a parallel to the Republic, though it would be fatal to trust to that. Americans should remember that in the War of 1812-14 they made a poor show against the Canadian Volunteers and Militia, who were always outnumbered. Moreover, in the Civil War the North was disastrously defeated until it had time to transform its raw levies into an army. Will Japan give them time? Not only is her navy equal to the Navy of the United States, but she has an enormous strategical advantage in the power to concentrate as well as to fall upon American possessions in the Pacific. Again, she has an army which is one of the finest fighting machines in the world. Her rival has, practically, no army at all. To say that war is never likely to be born of the San Francisco disturbances is to ignore the teaching of history. They are one of the little things bred by the vast issue, out of which a conflict in the future is almost bound to arise. That issue is the mastery of the Pacific.

THE GRAFTON FUND.

Lieut. R. L. Mosely, Philippine Scouts, \$2; Lieut. J. C. Fairfax, 21st Inf., \$5, forwarded by Capt. C. S. Nettles. Interest to June 1, \$24.88. Total to include July 11, \$8,803.14. Disbursements since June 12: Expenses of Capt. Clarence S. Nettles, in the Philippines in connection with the Grafton case, per account rendered, \$800; amount set apart to meet draft authorized on behalf of Private Grafton, \$500. Balance on deposit in the Trust Company of America, Colonial Branch, New York city, \$1,830.84.

A WORD FOR THE INFANTRY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

The details thus far announced of the great National Matches at Camp Perry next month furnish renewed evidence that "the tail continues to wag the dog." There are to be some forty-eight teams competing, only one of which is from the Cavalry. Yet out of eight officers detailed for duty at the range five are cavalrymen and only two from the Infantry. As 1 is to 48 so 5 is to 2! This is interesting arithmetic. Perhaps the infantrymen are all abroad on foreign service, as usual. But we ought

certainly to have a chief of Infantry to help us figure it out. MARKSMAN.

THE MACHINE-GUN PLATOON.

Holguin, Cuba, June 14, 1907.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

What's the matter with the machine-gun platoon? That there is not only something the matter, but that something is radically wrong the captains who command companies to which its members are attached and we who command the platoons admit with equal readiness, and we are convinced that the fault lies not in its personnel or equipment, but in its organization. The reasons are obvious.

(1) The company commanders balk at having to be responsible for the discipline, etc., of men who belong to their companies, but whom they do not have for drill and from whom they get practically no service.

(2) The platoon commander objects to being a mere figurehead.

(3) The men themselves do not know whether they belong to the platoon or to their respective companies.

The two latter reasons, only, require elaboration. Who can tell better than the commander what men in his organization are best fitted for the duties of non-commissioned officers in that organization? And what company commander would like to have his first sergeant designated for him by some other commander? Or, rather, how would he like to be powerless to appoint his own first sergeant? And yet just this condition prevails with the machine-gun platoon.

All enlisted men expect and have a right to expect that if they work faithfully and well they will in due time receive promotion and advancement in reward for their efforts. But members of the platoon soon learn that their commander is a figurehead; that their earnest efforts to do good work under his instruction and observation will count for naught, because, after all, they must look to their respective company commanders for advancement. The result of such feeling upon the efficiency of the platoon can well be imagined.

Of course, if luck happens to place a vacancy in the right place (which would be exceptional, indeed) the company commander might be kind enough to heed a request from the platoon commander in the matter of appointing a non-commissioned officer, but he would be in no way obliged to do so.

The non-commissioned officers of the platoon should be appointed and promoted upon the recommendation of the platoon commander, and the sergeant of the platoon, being practically first sergeant of the organization, should be subject to designation by the same authority.

Every organization commander knows that there is a unifying element known as *esprit de corps*, which, if properly cultivated and fostered among the men, inspires them to greater and nobler effort in upholding and maintaining the reputation and standard of excellence of their respective organizations. This spirit cannot exist to best advantage so long as the soldier does not know where it should properly be directed. Conditions are not at present such as would attract it to the platoon, and if it be directed toward their respective companies the men cannot feel that they are a unit. They are disciplined, subsisted, mustered, paid and detailed for guard duty by different organizations, and they look to different commanders for advancement. They should depend upon the platoon for all these—at least for something—first of all, advancement.

Of course, we have all felt that the present system of organization of the platoon is merely tentative pending the arrangement of some definite plan. We have not even believed it to be experimental. But we have waited patiently and are beginning to feel that it is time for something to be done.

Enlarge the platoon to twice its present size with an adequate addition of members for cooks, artificer, etc., give it four guns instead of two, designate it as a company and make it an administrative unit, thus giving it the same status as other companies in the regiment, and, as the writer believes, the greatest step will have been made in obtaining an organization which will enhance the efficiency and usefulness of that most important adjunct of infantry and cavalry—the machine-gun.

GUN PLATOON.

ON BEHALF OF NON-COM. OFFICERS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

Good non-commissioned officers are becoming fewer and fewer, and why? How can a sergeant or corporal perform the duties required of him, and fill the standard expected, when he sleeps between two privates, perhaps recruits, and at table touches elbows with them? Is it possible for him to administer discipline satisfactorily when he is continually in their company, on duty or off? The private sleeping on the right of the sergeant may be employed in the post exchange, the one on the left may be on extra duty in one of the staff departments, each receiving five dollars more per month than the pay of the sergeant. Neither performs the duties of a soldier, and for not so doing both are better paid than the sergeant between them. Or a sergeant may be on extra duty, performing none of the duties required of him as a soldier, except perchance attendance at muster, and still receive more pay than his first sergeant who is the hardest worked man in the company. Is it a promotion to take a sergeant from an extra duty position, paying him an auxiliary salary of fifty cents per day, and promote him to a first sergeant, thereby increasing his work and responsibility and reducing his pay? And do the two or five dollars more per month on the thirteen represent just what is expected of a non-commissioned officer? If so, why do shoemakers, barbers, etc., decline warrants?

In grading non-commissioned officers, sergeants major rank No. 12, together with master electricians and master signal electricians, still the latter receive over twice the pay of the former. Below the sergeants major in rank come the sergeants, first class Hospital Corps, and still further down come the chief musicians and battalion quartermaster sergeants, engineers, all receiving more pay but having less rank. Why?

The non-commissioned staff are messed with the band, where, as a rule, discipline is a nonentity. In this respect their condition is parallel to that of the company non-commissioned officers, except that it is more unfortunate—first, because they are higher in rank, and second, because their first sergeant is the drum major, appointed because of his ability to play some instrument regardless of his qualifications as a soldier or his length of service. Still he is the first sergeant of the N.C.S. and band.

Above grade fifteen non-commissioned officers are allowed one room as quarters. Company and band quarters are built for the authorized number of men. Where do

the squadron sergeants major and color sergeants sleep? There is absolutely no provision made for them.

If a non-commissioned officer can obtain quarters he has to furnish them, if he runs a mess he is compelled to buy extra, his uniforms he must have made or else swallow his pride, it is necessary for him to have civilian clothing in order to leave the post for reasons only too well known to all in the Service; and a dollar in the sight of civilian dealers is one hundred cents, no matter from whom. If the cost of living has increased for officers, why has it not also for the enlisted men? If anything is to be done, why not have a new rate and grade, and give non-commissioned officers an opportunity to properly fill the rank designated by their chevrons?

A Non-Com.

VARIOUS NAVAL ITEMS.

Comdr. N. R. Usher, U.S.N., commanding the United States ship *St. Louis*, informed the Department that the Fourth of July was celebrated by the *St. Louis* at Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, by boat racing, baseball and a reception on board the cruiser, in which the American Ambassador received the president of Brazil, cabinet officers, senators and representative naval officers with the utmost cordiality. In the evening the ship was illuminated.

Capt. Joseph B. Murdock, U.S.N., of the General Board of the Navy, has been selected to command the battleship *Rhode Island*, succeeding Captain Rowman, recently retired.

Gunner's Mate John Ferber, first class, on duty on the U.S.S. *Alabama*, was on July 7 found dead in the after turret of the battleship in the Brooklyn yard. The cause of death, according to the ship's surgeon, was heart failure. Ferber had been subject to fainting spells for some time, and was known to have a weak heart. He had been in the naval service for nearly twenty-five years. He had evidently been dead only a short time when found.

Forty of the fifty-seven cadets who refused to go back to the Massachusetts nautical schoolship *Enterprise* at New London, Conn., July 4, unless Comdr. W. F. Low would guarantee them better food, boarded the *Colonial Express* for Boston at 6 o'clock p.m., July 5. The majority of the boys live in and about Boston. They bought tickets with money telegraphed by some of the boys' parents. Thirteen of the cadets remained in New London awaiting money orders. Commander Low has refused to be interviewed in regard to the trouble.

An interesting program of athletic sports at the Marine Barracks, navy yard, Puget Sound, Washington, was arranged for July 4. The judges were Major Joseph H. Pendleton, U.S.M.C.; 1st Sergt. G. W. Gorman and Sergt. E. Townsend. After the games the following inviting menu was disposed of: Green olives, spring onions, roast duck, boiled ham, roast veal, green peas, dressing, mashed potatoes, tomatoes, lettuce, lemon pie, custard pie, gooseberry pie, ice cream, cakes, cheese, wafers, coffee, lemonade, cigars and cigarettes.

In the House of Lords, Lord Tweedmouth presented an analysis of the fleets of England, the United States, France, Germany and Japan, as the result of which he reached the conclusion that in effective strength the United States follows next after England as a naval power. Great Britain is credited with thirty-seven armored cruisers, France with nineteen, Japan with thirteen, and the United States and Germany with twelve each. In torpedo boats France led the list with 329; Great Britain followed with 290; then came Japan and Germany with eighty-seven and eighty-six respectively, while to the United States only forty-one were ascribed. After eliminating from the list of effective battleships all those over fifteen years of age and those of a decidedly obsolete type, Lord Tweedmouth reduced the sixty nominally first class battleships enumerated in the Admiralty returns to thirty-nine; those of Germany to twenty-two, and after those of obsolete or obsolescent types have also been stricken out there are left but eleven ships that are fairly entitled to be ranked in the first class. According to the Admiralty returns the United States has twenty-three first class battleships, but Lord Tweedmouth eliminates the *Texas*, the *Oregon*, the *Massachusetts*, the *Indiana* and the *Iowa*. Subjected to the same tests the thirty-one battleships ascribed to France in the Admiralty returns are cut down to thirteen. Finally, the fifteen battleships with which the Admiralty credits Japan are, on the score of failing to come within the age limit, or on that of obsolescence of type, reduced to nine, including four captured from Russia.

The 400-ton steel caisson built for the new granite dry dock at the navy yard, Norfolk, Va., was launched on July 10, under the direction of Naval Constructor Lawrence Adams. The dimensions of the caisson are as follows: 115 feet long, 38 feet deep, and 20 feet beam.

London advices state that two officers of the British navy, Commander Hall and Staff Surgeon Rees, have invented an apparatus which, it is expected, will remove the present dangers to crews navigating submarine boats. It is designed to enable the men to escape from the vessel even if it is filled with water or poisonous gases. Experiments carried out by the Admiralty at Portsmouth proved, it is stated, that the apparatus will fulfill what is claimed for it, and it is likely to be adopted soon by the British fleet. The invention resembles a diving helmet with a jacket attached. It contains an ingenious oxygen generator, the chief feature of which is that the oxygen may be breathed and rebreathed repeatedly for several hours, because the carbonic acid in the expired air is absorbed by a special substance called oxylipe. The apparatus has the qualities of a life buoy, and the wearer when under water can by a simple manipulation rise to the surface rapidly and float until rescued. The apparatus can be hung handily within a submarine boat, and can be donned in thirty seconds. Even in the most poisonous fumes of chlorine gas, which sea water generates when it comes in contact with the batteries of submarine boats, the wearer can live for an hour and twenty minutes. Commander Hall says he does not want to keep the patent secret, and there is no reason why foreign governments should not use the apparatus.

Capt. Henry McCrea, U.S.N., recently in command of the battleship *Iowa*, has been assigned to the command of the battleship *Georgia*, relieving Capt. Richard G. Davenport. The *Georgia* is a part of the second division of the Atlantic Fleet, and is in Cape Cod Bay at present.

The U.S.S. *Truxtun* was placed in reserve July 9 at the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. The U.S.S. *Annapolis* relieved the U.S.S. *Adams* as station ship at the naval station, Tutuila, Samoa, on May 28, 1907.

A cablegram was received in New York city July 10 from Comdr. G. C. Hanus, U.S.N., retired, who is in command of the New York nautical schoolship *St. Mary's*.

now on its annual practice cruise, which reported all well and was dated Plymouth, England, where the ship arrived on July 9, after having been delayed a couple of days by light winds. The schoolship sailed from New York on June 11.

The U.S.S. Enterprise, used as a nautical schoolship for Massachusetts, arrived at Boston July 9. An investigation of the complaints which the cadets have made against their rations, which they declared were of the poorest quality, is being made by Surgeon General Devine, Commissary General White, of Massachusetts, and Commander Edgar, of the state naval militia. Communications to all the boys who deserted have been sent requesting them to appear on board the Enterprise to give evidence.

The U.S. tug Nina was sent from Newport, R.I., July 11, to Montauk Point to render assistance to the tug Pontiac, attached to the New York Navy Yard, reported disabled off the easterly end of Long Island. After the Nina had gone, lightship No. 71, on its way from Norfolk, Va., to New Bedford, reported to the naval station at Newport by wireless that it had sighted the Pontiac, which was apparently disabled and had offered help, but the Pontiac had replied that no assistance was needed.

NAVY TARGET PRACTICE.

Trophy	Commanding Officer.	Ordnance Officer.
Winners.		
Illinois	Capt. G. Blockinger	Lt. Cdr. L. R. de Steiguer
Boston	Comdr. D. W. Coffman	Lt. J. P. Morton
Princeton	Comdr. A. W. Dodd	Ensign C. C. Soule
Preble	Lieut. F. N. Freeman	Mid. W. A. Glassford

(Letter to commanding officer, trophy winners.)

Navy Department, June 28, 1907.
Sir: The Department takes pleasure in informing you that at the annual record target practice of 1907, the U.S.S. — attained the greatest final merit of any vessel of her class, and that her name will accordingly be inscribed upon the trophy for excellence in Naval Gunnery which, by direction of the President, is hereby awarded her.

The trophy will be received on board ship with appropriate ceremonies, as indicated in the instructions relating thereto, will be mounted in such position as to be accessible to the members of the crew, at least while the vessel is in port, and will remain in her possession until the first subsequent annual record target practice, at which her final merit is exceeded by one or more of the vessels of her class, when upon receipt of instructions from the Department, the trophy will be transferred to the vessel having the highest final merit of her class at that practice.

In transmitting this trophy the Department extends its congratulations to you and to the personnel under your command, and commends the intelligent and zealous training which has produced the gratifying efficiency of the division officers and their gun-pointers and gun crews that is indicated by the scores made. Very respectfully,
W. H. Brownson, Acting Secretary.

(Personal letter to commanding officers, trophy winners.)

Navy Department, July 9, 1907.
Sir: The Department forwards herewith for your information a copy of a letter dated June 28, 1907, addressed to the commanding officer of the U.S.S. — transmitting the trophy for Excellence in Naval Gunnery won by that vessel at the annual record target practice, 1907. In forwarding this copy, the Department commends your intelligent direction of the gunnery training of the personnel which has produced the gratifying results indicated by the scores made by the vessel under your command. A copy of this letter and the inclosure has been placed on file with your record at the Navy Department. Very respectfully,
W. H. Brownson, Acting Secretary.

(Letter to ordnance officers of trophy winners.)

Navy Department, July 9, 1907.
Sir: The Department forwards herewith for your information a copy of a letter, dated June 28, 1907, addressed to the commanding officer, U.S.S. —, transmitting the trophy for Excellence in Naval Gunnery, won by that vessel at the annual record target practice of 1907. In transmitting this copy, the Department recognizes that the efficient condition of the battery of the U.S.S. — and the skill of her pointers and gun crews, as indicated by the scores made, indicates commendable zeal and intelligence in the performance of your important duties. A copy of this letter and the inclosure has been placed on file with your record in the Navy Department. Very respectfully,
W. H. Brownson, Acting Secretary.

Eighty-five	Commanding Officers.	Ordnance Officers.
per centers.		
Kearsarge	Capt. H. Winslow	Lt. Cdr. H. G. Macfarland
Kentucky	Capt. E. B. Barry	Lt. Cdr. G. B. Bradshaw
Raleigh	Comdr. F. F. Fletcher	Lt. C. S. Kempf
Chicago	Comdr. R. M. Doyle	Lt. H. N. Jensen
Charleston	Cdr. C. McR. Winslow	Lt. W. T. Tarrant
Yorktown	Comdr. R. T. Mulligan	Lt. J. S. Doddridge
Stockton	Lieut. J. H. Tomb	
Wilkes	Lieut. A. W. Johnson	
DeLong	Lieut. W. S. Miller	
Hull	Lieut. T. C. Hart	
Trustan	Lieut. J. V. Babcock	Mid. C. A. Lohr

(Letter to commanding officers, eighty-five per centers.)

Navy Department, July 9, 1907.
Sir: The Department takes pleasure in informing you that at the annual record target practice of 1907 the vessel you command attained a final merit of more than eighty-five per cent. of the final merit of the winning vessel of her class. The Department congratulates you and the officers and men under your command, and commends the intelligent and zealous training which has produced this gratifying degree of efficiency. You will please publish this letter at general muster. Very respectfully,
W. H. Brownson, Acting Secretary.

(Personal letter to commanding officers, eighty-five per centers.)

Navy Department, July 9, 1907.
Sir: The Department forwards herewith for your information a copy of a letter addressed this day to the commanding officer of the U.S.S. —, informing him that the vessel under his command attained a final merit of more than eighty-five per cent. of the final merit of the winning vessel of her class. In forwarding this copy the Department commends your intelligent direction of the gunnery training of the personnel which has produced the gratifying results indicated by the score made by the vessel under your command. A copy of this letter and the inclosure has been placed on file with your record at the Navy Department. Very respectfully,
W. H. Brownson, Acting Secretary.

(Letter to ordnance officers of eighty-five per centers.)

Navy Department, July 9, 1907.
Sir: The Department takes pleasure in informing you

that the U.S.S. —, of which you were ordnance officer, attained a final merit on the record target practice of 1907 in excess of eighty-five per cent. of the final merit of the winning vessel in her class. The Department regards this gratifying result as indicative of commendable zeal and intelligence on your part in supervising the training of the gun-pointers and gun crews, and in your other duties in connection with the battery. A copy of this letter will be filed with your record in the Department. Very respectfully,
W. H. Brownson, Acting Secretary.

THE NAVY.

VESELS OF U. S. NAVY IN COMMISSION.

ATLANTIC FLEET.

Rear Admiral Robley D. Evans, Commander-in-Chief.

First Squadron.

First Division.

CONNECTICUT, 1st C.B.S., 24 guns. (Flagship of Rear Admiral Evans.) Capt. Hugo Osterhaus. At the navy yard, New York. Address there.

KANSAS, 1st C.B.S., 24 guns. Capt. Charles E. Vreeland. At the navy yard, League Island, Pa. Address there.

LOUISIANA, 1st C.B.S., 24 guns. Capt. Richard Wainwright. At Cape Cod Bay. Send mail to Provincetown, Mass.

VERMONT, 1st C.B.S., 24 guns. Capt. William P. Potter. At the navy yard, Boston, Mass. Address there.

Second Division.

Rear Admiral Charles M. Thomas, Commander.

VIRGINIA, 1st C.B.S., 24 guns. (Flagship of Rear Admiral Thomas.) Capt. Benton Schroeder. At Cape Cod Bay. Send mail to Provincetown, Mass.

GEORGIA, 1st C.B.S., 24 guns. Capt. Henry McCrea. At Cape Cod Bay. Send mail to Provincetown, Mass.

NEW JERSEY, 1st C.B.S., 24 guns. Capt. William W. Kimball. At Cape Cod Bay. Send mail to Provincetown, Mass.

RHODE ISLAND, 1st C.B.S., 24 guns. Capt. Joseph B. Murdoch. At Cape Cod Bay, Mass. Send mail to Provincetown, Mass.

Second Squadron.

Rear Admiral Charles H. Davis, Commander.

Third Division.

ALABAMA, 1st C.B.S., 18 guns. (Flagship of Rear Admiral Davis.) Capt. Samuel P. Conly. At the navy yard, New York. Address there.

ILLINOIS, 1st C.B.S., 18 guns. Capt. Gottfried Blockinger. At the navy yard, Boston, Mass. Address there.

KENTUCKY, 1st C.B.S., 22 guns. Capt. Edward B. Barry. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va.

KEARSARGE, 1st C.B.S., 22 guns. Capt. Herbert Winslow. At the navy yard, League Island, Pa. Address there.

Fourth Division.

Rear Admiral William H. Emory, Commander.

Send mail for ships of this division (except Missouri) to Fort Monroe, Va.

OHIO, 1st C.B.S., 20 guns. (Flagship of Rear Admiral Emory.) Capt. Lewis C. Heilner. At Hampton Roads, Va.

MAINE, 1st C.B.S., 20 guns. Capt. Giles B. Harber. At Hampton Roads, Va.

MISSOURI, 1st C.B.S., 20 guns. Capt. Greenleaf A. Merriam. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.

MINNESOTA, 1st C.B.S., 24 guns. Capt. John Hubbard. At Hampton Roads, Va.

Third Squadron.

Fifth Division.

DES MOINES, P.C., 10 guns. Comdr. Abraham E. Culver. Arrived July 6 at the navy yard, Boston, Mass. Address there.

PRAIRIE, C.C., 13 guns. Comdr. Herbert O. Dunn. On a cruise with the Pennsylvania Naval Militia. Send mail to the navy yard, League Island, Pa.

SCORPION, C.G., 6 guns. Lieut. Comdr. Frank W. Kellogg. At the naval station, San Juan, Porto Rico. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

TACOMA, P.C., 10 guns. Comdr. Benjamin Tappan. At the navy yard, New York. Address there.

Sixth Division.

Send mail for ships of this division, except Marietta, in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

DIXIE, C.G., 8 guns. Comdr. Moses L. Wood. At Havana, Cuba.

DURQUE, G., 6 guns. Comdr. Thomas S. Rogers. At Puerto Cortes, Honduras.

MARIETTA, G., 6 guns. Comdr. William J. Maxwell. At the navy yard, Portsmouth, N.H. Address there.

PADUCAH, G., 6 guns. Comdr. Albert G. Winterhalter. At Puerto Cortes, Honduras.

Second Torpedo Flotilla.

Lieut. Comdr. Edwin A. Anderson, Flotilla Commander.

Send mail for flotilla to the navy yard, Norfolk, Va.

HOPKINS (destroyer). Lieut. Alfred G. Howe. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va.

WHIPPLE (destroyer). Lieut. Edward Woods. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va.

TRUXTON (destroyer). Lieut. John V. Babcock. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. The Truxton was placed in reserve July 9. Her place in the flotilla will be taken by the Lawrence, which vessel will be placed in commission at the navy yard, League Island, Pa.

WORDEN (destroyer). Lieut. Victor S. Houston. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va.

HULL (destroyer). Lieut. James H. Tomb. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va.

STEWART (destroyer). Lieut. Frederick Hellweg. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va.

Third Torpedo Flotilla.

Lieut. Willis McDowell, Flotilla Commander.

Send mail for flotilla to the torpedo station, Newport, R.I.

STREINGHAM, T.B. Lieut. Willis McDowell. At the torpedo station, Newport, R.I.

DELONG, T.B. Lieut. William S. Miller. At the torpedo station, Newport, R.I.

SHUBRICK, T.B. Lieut. Harold E. Cook. At the torpedo station, Newport, R.I.

STOCKTON, T.B. Lieut. Willis G. Mitchell. At the torpedo station, Newport, R.I.

THORNTON, T.B. Ensign Charles H. Blakeley. At the torpedo station, Newport, R.I.

Fleet Auxiliaries.

ABARENDA (collier), merchant complement. George W. Worley, master. At Hampton Roads, Va.

AJAX (collier), merchant complement. Joseph S. Hutchinson, master. At the navy yard, New York.

ARETHUSA (water ship), merchant complement. W. S. Secombe, master. At Provincetown, Mass.

BRUTUS (collier), merchant complement. George McDonald, master. At Newport News, Va.

CAESAR (collier), merchant complement. Richard J. Easton, master. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va.

GLACIER (supply ship). Comdr. Frank M. Bennett. At the navy yard, New York. Address there.

HANNIBAL (collier), merchant complement. Albert B. Randall, master. At the navy yard, Portsmouth, N.H.

LEONIDAS (collier), merchant complement. Joseph T. Rodgers, master. At Puerto Cortes, Honduras.

MARCELLUS (collier), merchant complement. F. N. LeCain, master. At the navy yard, Portsmouth, N.H.

NEBO (collier), merchant complement. Henry T. Meriwether, master. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va.

STERLING (collier), merchant complement. Gustav E. Peterson, master. At the navy yard, Portsmouth, N.H.

YANKEE (tender). Lieut. Walter R. Gherardi. At the navy yard, New York. Address there.

PACIFIC FLEET.

Rear Admiral James H. Dayton, Commander-in-Chief.

Send mail for entire fleet in care of the Postmaster, San Francisco, Cal.

First Squadron.

First Division.

WEST VIRGINIA, A.C., 18 guns. (Flagship of Rear Admiral Dayton.) Capt. John B. Milton. At Chefoo, China.

COLORADO, A.C., 18 guns. Capt. Sidney A. Staunton. At Chefoo, China.

MARYLAND, A.C., 18 guns. Capt. Chauncey Thomas. At Chefoo, China.

PENNSYLVANIA, A.C., 18 guns. Capt. Aaron Ward. At Chefoo, China.

Second Division.

CHATTANOOGA, P.C., 10 guns. Comdr. Roy C. Smith. At Chefoo, China.

CINCINNATI, P.C., 11 guns. Comdr. John G. Quimby. At Shanghai, China.

GALVESTON, P.C., 10 guns. Comdr. James M. Heim. At Shanghai, China.

RALEIGH, P.C., 11 guns. Comdr. George H. Peters. At Chefoo, China.

DENVER, P.C., 10 guns. Comdr. William B. Caperton. Arrived July 9 at Colombo, Ceylon.

The following is the remainder of the itinerary of the Denver and Cleveland en route to the Pacific Fleet: Leave Colombo July 16; arrive Singapore July 23, leave July 27; arrive Manila Aug. 2.

CLEVELAND, P.C., 10 guns. Comdr. John T. Newton. Arrived July 9 at Colombo, Ceylon.

Second Squadron.

Rear Admiral William T. Swinburne, Commander.

Third Division.

CHARLESTON, P.C., 14 guns. (Flagship of Rear Admiral Swinburne.) Comdr. Frank E. Beatty. At Portland, Ore.

CHICAGO, P.C., 18 guns. Comdr. Robert M. Doyle. At the navy yard, Puget Sound, Wash.

MILWAUKEE, P.C., 14 guns. Comdr. Charles A. Gove. Arrived July 6 at La Union, San Salvador.

YORKTOWN, G., 6 guns. Comdr. Richard T. Mulligan. Comdr. James H. Glennon ordered to command. Arrived July 9 at La Union, San Salvador.

ST. LOUIS, P.C., 14 guns. Comdr. Nathaniel R. Usher. Arrived July 9 at Montevideo, Uruguay. Following is the itinerary of the St. Louis while en route to the Pacific coast: Leave Montevideo July 16; arrive Sandy Point July 22, leave July 22; arrive Valparaiso July 28, leave Aug. 4; arrive Callao Aug. 8, leave Aug. 15; arrive Anapulo Aug. 22, leave Aug. 26; arrive San Francisco Sept. 1.

Fourth Division.

ALBANY, P.C., 10 guns. Comdr. Henry T. Mayo. At the navy yard, Puget Sound, Wash.

Third Squadron.

Fifth Division.

Rear Admiral Joseph N. Homphill, Commander.

RAINBOW, 6 guns. Comdr. Ben. W. Hodges. At the naval station, Cavite, P.I.

CONCORD, G., 6 guns. Comdr. Clifford J. Boush. At Chefoo, China.

HELENA, G., 8 guns. Comdr. James C. Gilmore. At Shanghai, China.

WILMINGTON, G., 8 guns. Comdr. William R. Rush. At Chefoo, China.

Sixth Division.

ARAYAT, G., 2 guns. Ensign George V. Stewart. At the naval station, Cavite, P.I.

PANAY, G., 5 guns. Ensign Chester W. Nimitz. At the naval station, Cavite, P.I.

PARAGUA, G., 1 gun. Ensign Joseph V. Ogan. At the naval station, Cavite, P.I.

CALLAO, G., 1 gun. Lieut. Guy Whitlock. At Canton, China.

ELCANO, G., 4 guns. Lieut. Comdr. Joseph L. Jayne. At Hong Kong, China.

QUIROS, 2 guns. Lieut. Harlan P. Perrill. Cruising on the Yang-tze river, China.

VILLALOBOS, G., 2 guns. Lieut. Adolphus Andrews. Cruising on the Yang-tze river, China.

Coast Defense.

MONADNOCK, M., 6 guns. Lieut. Comdr. John F. Luby. In reserve at the naval station, Subig Bay, P.I.

MONTEREY, M., 4 guns. In ordinary, at the naval station, Cavite, P.I.

First Torpedo Flotilla.

Lieut. Frank R. McCrary, Flotilla Commander.

CHAUNCEY (destroyer). Lieut. Frank R. McCrary. At the naval station, Cavite, P.I.

BARRY (destroyer). Ensign David Lyons. At the naval station, Cavite, P.I.

BAINBRIDGE (destroyer). In reserve at the naval station, Cavite, P.I. Send mail direct to Cavite, P.I.

DALE (destroyer), 2 tubes. In reserve at the naval station, Cavite, P.I. Send mail direct to Cavite, P.I.

DECATUR (destroyer). In reserve at the naval station, Cavite, P.I. Send mail direct to Cavite, P.I.

Fourth Torpedo Flotilla.

PERRY (destroyer). Lieut. Edgar B. Larimer. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal. The Perry was placed in commission July 11.

PREBLE (destroyer). Lieut. Frederick N. Freeman. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal.

Fleet Auxiliaries.

ALEXANDER (collier), merchant complement. Thomas Adams, master. At the naval station, Cavite, P.I.

IRIS (collier), merchant complement. A. M. Whitton, master. At Chefoo, China.

NANSHAN (collier), merchant complement. Isaac Carver, master. At Chefoo, China.

POMPEY (collier), merchant complement. James Smith, master. At the naval station, Cavite, P.I.

SATURN (collier), merchant complement. Joseph Newell, master. At La Union, San Salvador.

JUSTIN (collier). Ordered placed in commission at the naval station, Cavite, P.I.

VESELS ON SPECIAL SERVICE OR UNASSIGNED.

ADAMS, C., 6 guns. Comdr. Lewis J. Clark, retired. En route from the naval station, Tutuila, Samoa, for New York via the Suez Canal. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city. The Adams sailed July 10 from Thursday Island for Batavia, and is expected to reach New York about November 1.

AMPHITRITE, M., 6 guns. Lieut. Comdr. Albert A. Ackerman. At the navy yard, League Island, Pa. Ordered out of commission.

BROOKLYN, A.C., 20 guns. Lieut. Frank McCommon. At Hampton Roads, Va. Send mail to Norfolk, Pine Beach Station.

BUFFALO, C.G., 6 guns. Comdr. Charles F. Pond. At San Francisco, Cal. Address there.

DOLPHIN (despatch boat), 2 guns. Lieut. Comdr. Thomas Washington. At Cape Cod Bay. Send mail to Provincetown, Mass.

EAGLE, C.G., 2 guns. Lieut. Comdr. George R. Marvell. At the navy yard, Portsmouth, N.H. Address there.

HARTFORD, O., 9 guns. Comdr. Ten Eyck D. W. Veeder. At the Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md. Address there.

INDIANA, 1st C.B.S., 16 guns. Capt. Dennis H. Mahan. At the navy yard, League Island, Pa. To be placed in reserve.

IOWA, 1st C.B.S., 16 guns. Lieut. Comdr. Clarence Williams. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there. Placed in reserve July 6.

LEBANON (collier), merchant complement. Jeremiah Merithew, master. At Lambert Point, Va.

MAYFLOWER (despatch boat), 6 guns. Lieut. Comdr. Andrew T. Long. At the navy yard, New York. Address there.

MIANTOMOH, M., Chief Btan. Eugene M. Isaac. At Hampton Roads. Send mail to Norfolk, Va., Pine Beach Station.

NEBRASKA, 1st C.B.S., 24 guns. Lieut. Comdr. Robert E. Coontz. At the navy yard, Puget Sound, Wash. Address there.

PEORIA. Btsn. Walter J. Wortman. At the naval station, Culebra, Virgin Islands. Send mail in care P.M., N.Y. city.

POTOMAC (tug). Chief Btsn. Frederick Muller. At Hampton Roads, Va. Send mail to Fort Monroe, Va.

SEVERN. Lieut. Comdr. Herbert G. Gates. Cruising in Chesapeake Bay. Send mail to the Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md.

SYLPH, C.G. Lieut. Roscoe C. Bulmer. At Oyster Bay, Long Island, N.Y. Address there.

TEXAS, 2d C.B.S., 8 guns. Comdr. George R. Clark. At Hampton Roads, Va. Send mail to Norfolk, Va., Pine Beach Station.

WASP, C.G., 2 guns. Chief Btsn. John S. Croghan. At Wilmington, N.C. Address there.

WOLVERINE, C., 6 guns. Comdr. Horace W. Harrison. At Marquette, Mich. Address there.

Naval Academy Practice Squadron.

Send mail in care of Postmaster, New York city, for all vessels during entire cruise. The itinerary of cruise follows: June 28 to Aug. 20, cruise in the neighborhood of New London (arrive Bath, Me., about Aug. 5; leave Bath, Me., about Aug. 12; arrive New London about Aug. 14); Aug. 20, leave New London, arrive Hampton Roads; Aug. 22, arrive Hampton Roads; Aug. 25, leave Hampton Roads; Aug. 25, arrive at mouth of Potomac; Aug. 31, arrive at Annapolis, Md.; midshipmen disembark.

Note.—While in the vicinity of New London, ships visit in rotation, torpedo station, Newport, R.I. During week ending Aug. 31, first class visit proving ground at Indian Head, and gun factory, Washington. Ships coal, as necessary, at Newport News, and at coaling station, Narragansett Bay and New London, Conn.

OLYMPIA, P.C., 11 guns. Capt. Thomas B. Howard. At New London, Conn.

ARKANSAS, M., 6 guns. Comdr. Bradley A. Fiske. At New London, Conn.

FLORIDA, M., 6 guns. Comdr. Washington I. Chambers. At New London, Conn.

NEVADA, M., 6 guns. Comdr. Harry McL. P. Huse. At New London, Conn.

SPECIAL SERVICE SQUADRON.

Rear Admiral Charles H. Stockton, Commander.

Send mail in care of Postmaster, New York city.

TENNESSEE, A.C., 20 guns. Capt. Albert G. Berry. (Flagship of Rear Admiral Stockton). At Brest, France.

WASHINGTON, A.C., 20 guns. Capt. Theodor Porter. At Brest, France.

FIRST SUBMARINE FLOTILLA.

Lieut. Charles P. Nelson, Flotilla Commander.

Send mail to the Torpedo Station, Newport, R.I.

PORPOISE. Lieut. Charles P. Nelson. At the Torpedo Station, Newport, R.I.

SHARK. Lieut. Lloyd S. Shapley. At the Torpedo Station, Newport, R.I.

PLUNGER. Lieut. Guy W. Castle. At the Torpedo Station, Newport, R.I.

NINA (tender). Chief Btsn. Stephen McCarthy. At the Torpedo Station, Newport, R.I.

TORPEDO FLOTILLA IN RESERVE.

In commission under command of Lieut. Louis C. Richardson. At Norfolk Navy Yard—Torpedobats Ericsson, Foote, Mackenzie, Bagley, Barney, Biddle, Cushing, Dupont, Gwin; Somers, Bailey, Nicholson, Tingey, Blakely, O'Brien, Porter, Winslow, Rodgers, Manly and Wilkes; destroyers Macdonough and Truxtun, and the submarines Adder, Holland and Moccasin, and the cruiser Atlanta used as a barracks for the men of flotilla.

FISH COMMISSION STEAMERS.

ALBATROSS. Lieut. Arthur J. Hepburn. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal. Address there.

FISH HAWK. Lieut. Joseph L. Hileman. At Woods Hole, Mass. Address there.

RECEIVING AND STATION SHIPS.

ANNAPOLIS, G., 6 guns (station ship). Comdr. Charles B. T. Moore. At the naval station, Tutuila, Samoa. Send mail in care of P.M., San Francisco, Cal.

ALLIANCE, sails, 4 guns (station and storeship). Comdr. George R. Salisbury. At the naval station, Culebra, Virgin Islands. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

CONSTELLATION (stationary trainingship). Comdr. William F. Fullam. At the training station, Newport, R.I. Address there.

FRANKLIN, R.S. Capt. Walter C. Cowles. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.

LANCASTER, C., 8 guns, R.S. Capt. James M. Miller. At the navy yard, League Island, Pa. Address there.

MOHICAN, C., 6 guns (stationship). Lieut. Comdr. John F. Luby. At the naval station, Subig Bay, P.I. Send mail in care of P.M., San Francisco, Cal.

MONONGAHELA (storeship), 6 guns. Lieut. Comdr. Clark D. Stearns. At the naval station, Guantanamo, Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

PENSACOLA, R.S. At the naval training station, San Francisco, Cal. Address there.

PHILADELPHIA, P.C. (receivingship). Comdr. Francis H. Sherman. At the navy yard, Puget Sound, Wash. Address there.

RELA MERCEDES (auxiliary to the Constellation). At the Training Station, Newport, R.I.

RICHMOND (auxiliary to Franklin). At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.

ROUTHIER (prison ship). Chief Btsn. William L. Hill. At the navy yard, Portsmouth, N.H. Address there.

SUPPLY (station ship), 6 guns. Comdr. Templem M. Potts. At the naval station, Guam. Send mail in care of P.M., San Francisco, Cal.

WABASH, R.S. Capt. Arthur P. Nazro. At the navy yard, Boston, Mass.

STATE NAUTICAL SCHOOL SHIPS.

ENTERPRISE (Massachusetts Nautical School Ship). Comdr. William P. Low, retired. At Boston, Mass., at present. Will sail soon for summer cruise, and will be in Chesapeake Bay, cruising in that vicinity until about Aug. 1; from Aug. 1 until about the middle of September the Enterprise will be in Long Island Sound and on the Massachusetts coast; from Sept. 15 until about Oct. 15 the ship will be in the vicinity of Halifax, Nova Scotia. Post-office address, first, Annapolis, Md. Parents will be notified of changes in address.

SARATOGA (Pennsylvania Nautical School Ship). Comdr. C. N. Atwater, retired. Send mail to 16 North Delaware avenue, Philadelphia, Pa.

ST. MARY'S (New York Nautical School Ship). Comdr. Gustavus C. Hannu, retired. Sailed from New York city April 30 on her annual cruise. Was en route route to Plymouth, England at last accounts. From that port she will sail for the Madeira Islands about July 15, leaving there for the voyage home about Aug. 1.

NAVY GAZETTE.

JULY 2.—Chief Btsn. F. Muller detached from command of the Onocela and ordered to command the Potomac.

War. Mach. R. G. Van Ness ordered to the Naval Hospital, New Port Lyon, Colo., July 25.

War. Mach. J. I. Ballinger ordered to the Naval Station, Gunn, L.I., sailing from San Francisco, Cal., about July 25.

JULY 5.—Commodore R. G. Davenport, retired, having been placed on the retired list from June 30, 1907, continue present duty in command Georgia until further orders; detached command Georgia July 10, 1907; to home.

Commodore F. E. Sawyer, retired, having been placed on the retired list from June 30, 1907, continue present duty in

command Constellation and commandant of the Naval Training Station, Newport, R.I.

Commodore E. H. Galt, retired, and A. V. Wadhams, retired, having been placed on the retired list from June 30, 1907, continue present duty, navy yard, Norfolk, Va., until further orders.

Commodore C. G. Bowman, retired, having been placed on the retired list from June 30, 1907, continue present duty in command Rhode Island until further orders.

Commodore J. H. Bull, retired, having been placed on the retired list from June 30, 1907, continue present duty as commandant of the Naval Training Station, San Francisco, Cal., until further orders.

Capt. H. McCrea detached duty in command Iowa; to command Georgia July 10, 1907.

Capt. J. C. Colwell, retired, having been placed on the retired list from June 30, 1907, continue present duty, Naval War College, Newport, R.I., until further orders; detached duty Naval War College, Newport, R.I., etc.; to home.

Capt. J. F. Parker, retired, detached Naval War College, Newport, R.I., etc.; to home.

Capt. W. Winder, retired, and W. G. Cutler, retired, having been placed on the retired list from June 30, 1907, continue present duty navy yard, Boston, Mass., until further orders.

Capt. W. F. Halsey, retired, having been placed on the retired list from June 30, 1907, continue present duty Bureau of Equipment, Navy Department, Washington, D.C., until further orders.

Comdr. C. S. Stanworth, retired, having been placed on the retired list from June 30, 1907, continue present duty on the California until further orders; detached duty on California; to home.

Comdr. W. H. McGrann, retired, having been placed on the retired list from June 30, 1907, continue present duty in charge of Navy Recruiting Station, Memphis, Tenn., until further orders.

Comdr. A. W. Grant detached duty Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md., etc., July 11, 1907; to duty in attendance on the course of instruction at the U.S. Naval War College, Newport, R.I.

Comdr. W. S. Benson detached special duty in Bureau of Navigation, Navy Department, Washington, D.C., etc.; to duty as commandant of midshipmen, Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md., July 11, 1907.

Comdr. G. Mallison, retired, having been placed on the retired list of officers of the Navy from June 30, 1907, continue present duty works Newport News Shipbuilding and Drydock Co., Newport News, Va., until further orders.

Comdr. L. J. Clark, retired, having been placed on the retired list from June 30, 1907, continue duty in command of Annapolis until further orders.

Lieut. Comdr. A. C. McMechan, U.S.N., retired, detached duty in charge Branch Hydrographic Office, Norfolk, Va., etc.; to home.

Lieut. Comdr. C. Webster, U.S.N., retired, having been placed on the retired list from June 30, 1907, continue present duty on Prairie until further orders; detached duty Prairie July 8, 1907; to duty in charge Branch Hydrographic Office, Norfolk, Va.

Lieut. D. A. Weaver detached duty Iowa; to the Prairie.

Lieut. F. L. Chadwick detached duty Iowa; to Prairie as executive officer.

Lieut. C. M. Tozer detached duty Albany; to U.S. Pacific Fleet, sailing from San Francisco, Cal., via steamer Siberia, July 25, 1907.

Ensign C. S. Marston detached duty Iowa; to the Albany.

Asst. Surg. J. T. Miller to the Rhode Island.

Btsn. T. James detached duty Naval Training Station, Newport, R.I., etc.; to the Potomac.

Btsn. M. Higgins to the navy yard, League Island, Pa.

Btsn. W. Jaenicke detached duty Potomac; to Lancaster, navy yard, League Island, Pa., July 29, 1907.

JULY 6.—Rear Admiral G. C. Reiter, retired, having been placed on the retired list from July 6, 1907, continue present duties as member Light House Board, Department of Commerce and Labor, Washington, D.C., until further orders.

Commodore W. H. Beehler, retired, having been placed on the retired list of officers of the Navy from June 30, 1907, continue present duties as commandant of the Naval Station, Key West, Fla., until further orders.

Commodore A. V. Wadhams, retired, detached duty navy yard, Norfolk, Va., etc.; to home.

Commodore F. E. Sawyer, retired, detached duty commandant Naval Training Station, Newport, R.I., etc.; to home.

Commodore J. H. Bull, retired, detached duty as commandant of the Naval Training Station, San Francisco, Cal., etc.; to home.

Capt. D. D. V. Stuart detached duty in charge of the Navy Recruiting Station, New York, N.Y., etc.; to the navy yard, Norfolk, Va., duty as captain of the yard.

Lieut. Comdr. H. B. Price when discharged treatment U.S. Naval Medical School Hospital, Washington, D.C., resume duties on board Ohio.

Lieut. J. F. Green detached duty the Indiana; to home and wait orders.

Lieut. J. V. Babcock detached duty in command Truxtun; to duty in command Lawrence.

Ensign E. O. Fitch discharged treatment U.S. Army General Hospital, Fort Bayard, N.M.; to home and granted sick leave three months.

Midshipman R. P. Scudder detached duty Truxtun; to the Lawrence.

Asst. Surg. C. T. Grayson to duty Bureau of Medicine and Surgery, Navy Department, Washington, D.C.

Capt. C. A. Burke detached duty Naval Station, Culebra, W.I., etc.; to home and wait orders.

JULY 8.—Rear Admiral J. H. Sands to be placed on the retired list of officers of the Navy from July 12, 1907, in accordance with the provisions of Section 1444 of the R.S.

Capt. C. J. Badger commissioned a captain in the Navy from July 1, 1907.

Comdr. D. W. Coffman additional duty in attendance on the course of instruction at the U.S. Naval War College, Newport.

Lieut. Comdr. F. R. Payne to the U.S. Naval Hospital, New York, N.Y., for treatment.

Lieut. J. F. Green to the U.S. Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md., Aug. 1, 1907.

Lieut. S. P. Fullinwider detached duty on Connecticut, and when discharged treatment U.S. Naval Hospital, Norfolk, Va., to home and granted two months' sick leave.

Lieut. E. J. Marquardt detached duty on Illinois; to Newport, R.I., special temporary duty with the Board of Inspection and Survey; thence to command the Cuttlefish when commissioned.

Ensign L. W. Townsend detached duty on Iowa; to Minnesota July 20, 1907.

Ensign R. A. Koch detached duty on Minnesota; to the U.S. Naval Hospital, New Port Lyon, Colo., for treatment.

Midshipmen R. A. Spruance, R. Hill, W. P. Beehler and J. M. Schelling detached duty on Iowa; to the Minnesota.

Midshipmen A. M. Cohen and T. A. Symington to the Kansas.

War. Mach. D. J. Marx detached duty on Indiana; to the Charleston.

War. Mach. F. F. Ingram detached duty on Charleston; to home and wait orders.

Pharm. P. J. Waldner appointed a pharmacist in the Navy from July 8, 1907.

JULY 9.—Rear Admiral E. H. C. Leutze commissioned a rear admiral in the Navy from July 1, 1907.

Rear Admiral J. H. Sands detached duty as Superintendent of the U.S. Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md., etc., July 11, 1907; to home.

Capt. R. F. Nicholson commissioned a captain in the Navy from July 1, 1907.

Lieut. P. D. Berrien to the Missouri.

P.A. Surg. F. M. Munson commissioned a passed assistant surgeon from April 5, 1906.

P.A. Surg. O. J. Mink commissioned a passed assistant surgeon from June 7, 1907.

P.A. Surg. H. L. Brown commissioned a passed assistant surgeon from April 12, 1907.

P.A. Surg. R. G. Heiner commissioned a passed assistant surgeon from Dec. 26, 1906.

Asst. Paymr. M. H. Karker appointed an assistant paymaster from July 7, 1907.

Asst. Paymr. F. E. McMillen to the navy yard, Norfolk, Va., July 15, 1907, for duty as assistant to the general storekeeper.

Capt. P. Chamberlin commissioned a captain in the U.S. Marine Corps from Feb. 22, 1907.

Btsn. F. Miller discharged treatment U.S. Naval Hospital, Norfolk, Va.; to the U.S. Naval Medical School Hospital, Washington, D.C., for treatment.

JULY 10.—Lieut. Comdr. I. V. Gillis commissioned a lieutenant commander from July 1, 1907.

Lieut. L. Shane to navy yard, League Island, Pa., July 22, 1907, duty department of steam engineering.

Ensign G. A. Beall, jr., detached duty Iowa; to Nebraska.

Ensign J. P. Murdock detached Des Moines; to Missouri.

Midshipman J. Parker, jr., to Kansas.

Midshipmen E. H. Williams and G. N. Barker to Nebraska.

Midshipman C. A. Jones detached duty Indiana; to New Jersey.

Midshipman R. L. Montgomery to Nebraska, Aug. 1, 1907.

Midshipmen S. E. Holliday and F. T. Stevenson to Independence, navy yard, Mare Island, Cal., connection crew California, and to California when placed in commission.

Midshipmen N. L. Nichols and L. C. Scheibla to Georgia.

Midshipman A. C. Read detached duty Indiana; to Ohio.

Midshipman W. W. Lawrence detached duty Indiana; to New Jersey.

Midshipmen C. E. Hovey and G. Joerns to Connecticut.

Midshipmen J. McC. Murray and H. A. McChure to Independence, navy yard, Mare Island, Cal., connection crew South Dakota, and to South Dakota when placed in commission.

Midshipman C. S. Keller to Ohio.

Midshipman C. N. Hinkamp to Kentucky.

Midshipman L. J. Gulliver to Illinois.

Midshipmen C. C. Krakow and W. T. Mallison to Missouri.

Midshipman N. H. White, jr., to Nebraska Aug. 1, 1907.

Midshipman W. P. Williamson detached duty Indiana; to Kansas.

Midshipman J. H. Ingram to Nebraska Aug. 1, 1907.

Asst. Surg. O. V. Huffman to the naval hospital, Boston, Mass.

Asst. Surg. G. B. Tribble to the naval hospital, Norfolk, Va., July 30, 1907.

Asst. Surg. H. A. Garrison to the naval hospital, Newport, R.I.

Asst. Surg. M. E. Rose to the naval hospital, New York, N.Y.

Pay Insp. H. A. Dent detached duty as paymaster of the yard, navy yard, League Island, Pa., Sept. 1, 1907; settle accounts, and wait orders to sea.

Paymr. E. F. Hall to the navy yard, League Island, Pa., Sept. 1, 1907, duty paymaster of the yard.

Paymr. E. F. Hall detached duty Indiana July 31, 1907; proceed home, settle accounts, and wait orders.

Paymr. F. B. Colby to duty pay officer Alabama.

Paymr. F. J. Cleburne detached duty pay officer Alabama; proceed home, settle accounts, and wait orders.

Asst. Paymr. W. J. Hine detached duty assistant to general storekeeper, navy yard, Puget Sound, Wash.; to duty pay officer, Indiana.

Paymr. Ck. J. Reay appointment as paymaster's clerk in the Navy, duty Alabama, revoked.

Paymr. Ck. B. L. Lankford appointment as paymaster's clerk in the Navy, duty navy yard, League Island, Pa., revoked.

Paymr. Ck. G. H. Washburn appointment as paymaster's clerk in the Navy, duty Indiana, revoked.

JULY 11.—Comdr. W. F. Fullam from command Marietta to report to commandant, naval training station, Newport, R.I., and command Constellation.

Lieut. Comdr. W. J. Maxwell from duty inspector ordnance, Watervliet Arsenal; to command Marietta.

Lieuts. H. R. Stone, F. B. Upham and E. R. Pollock commissioned lieutenant commanders from July 1.

Lieut. E. P. Finny from Hopkins to home.

Med. Insp. G. F. Lumsden from recruiting station, Indianapolis; to command naval hospital, Pensacola.

Surg. W. S. Nash from command naval hospital, Canacao, P.I., to home.

P.A. Surg. L. W. Bishop from Iowa, and granted leave one month.

P.A. Surg. W. J. Zalesky from Stringham to home.

P.A. Surg. J. D. Manchester from naval hospital, Philadelphia, to naval hospital, Pensacola.

Act. Asst. Surg. M. C. Baker from Franklin, navy yard, Norfolk, to Midway Islands.

Act. Asst. Surg. D. H. Casto to recruiting station, Indianapolis.

Act. Asst. Surg. M. Donelson to Stringham.

Act. Asst. Surg. F. D. Chappelard from naval hospital, Pensacola, to home.

Chaplain M. C. Gleeson from Missouri, to home.

Carp. T. J. Logan, P.M., Naval Academy, to Arkansas.

Cable from Rear Admiral J. H. Dayton, Commander-in-Chief, Pacific Fleet, Chao, China, July 11.

First Lieut. R. O. Underwood from Wilmington, to home.

Capt. R. A. Jonas from Pacific station, to home.

Comdr. W. L. Rodgers from command Wilmington, to home.

Asst. Surg. G. L. Wickes from Wilmington to Cincinnati.

Btsn. B. J. Greene from Mohican to Cincinnati.

Second Lieut. A. E. Randall from Cincinnati to Wilmington.

Btsn. G. B. King, Chattanooga to the Mohican.

Btsn. A. B. Mandeville, Maryland to the Concord.

Btsn. S. F. Rogers, Chattanooga to the Maryland.

Asst. Surg. F. E. Sellers, Cincinnati to the Wilmington.

Midshipman H. A. Orr, Raleigh to the Wilmington.

Midshipman R. W. Cabaniss, Raleigh to the Wilmington.

Comdr. W. R. Rush to Wilmington.

Carp. J. W. Costello, Chattanooga to the Raleigh.

Ensign C. A. Richards, Concord to the Raleigh.

Ensign H. A. Stuart, Wilmington to the Raleigh.

Btsn. A. B. Hewson, Mohican to the Raleigh.

Carp. to the Carroll, Raleigh to the Chattanooga.

Midshipman L. Sahn, West Virginia to the Chattanooga.

Lieut. W. B. Roper, Pennsylvania to the Chattanooga.

Ensign S. B. Smith, Maryland to the Chattanooga.

Asst. Paymr. C. E. Parsons, Colorado, to the naval station, Olongapo, P.I.

Asst. Paymr. J. M. Hancock, naval station, Olongapo, P.I., etc., to the Galveston.

Ensign E. G. Oberlin, Denver, to the Mohican.

Gun. E. W. Furey, Raleigh to the Mohican.

Btsn. N. B. King, Chattanooga to the Mohican.

Ensign J. A. Mansville, Maryland, to the Concord.

Ensign G. J. Myers, Chattanooga to the Maryland.

Ensign H. G. S. Wallace, Chattanooga to the Pennsylvania.

Ensign L. D. Porterfield, Chattanooga to the West Virginia.

REVENUE CUTTER ORDERS.

JULY 2.—Cadet Engr. H. F. Johnson appointed a cadet engineer, and ordered to the Chase.

JULY 8.—First Asst. Engr. L. C. Farwell detached from the Seminole, and directed to report to Capt. D. F. Foley for duty in connection with the Itasca, and for assignment to that vessel when placed in commission.

JULY 9.—Chief Engr. C. H. Foote, retired from active service by direction of the President on account of physical disability.

Second Lieut. F. L. Austin detached Manning, and assigned to temporary duty as assistant to commanding officer of Bering Sea Patrol Fleet.

Second Lieut. H. R. Rideout transferred from the Perry; to the Manning for temporary duty.

Deaths of enlisted men of the Navy and Marine Corps orders appear on page 1258.

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THE NAVAL ACADEMY.

Annapolis, Md., July 10, 1907.

On Wednesday the first change in the complement of officers at the Naval Academy will be effected. Lieut. Leonard R. Sargent will then assume the duties of aide to the Superintendent as relief of Lieut. Arthur MacArthur, jr.

Two days later Admiral Sands will go on the retired list, and he will turn over affairs to Capt. Charles J. Badger, his successor. Comdr. William S. Benson will take up the duties of commandant of midshipmen, succeeding Capt. George P. Colvocoresses, recently retired. Lieutenant Sargent was graduated in 1897. For several months he has been testing big guns at Indian Head, Md. Lieutenant MacArthur expects to be continued on duty at the Academy for another year. He is the son of Lieut. Gen. Arthur MacArthur, of the Army, and a member of the class of 1896.

The following midshipmen have been admitted to the new fourth class: Herbert W. E. Rehm, Ralph C. Lawdes, Carl L. Cohn, Richard C. Scott, Alfred S. Wolfe, John T. Melvin, Frank Shaven, J. K. Richardson, jr., John P. Hyman, Byrn S. S. Gay, Louis A. Falligani, Whitley Perkins, Morris D. Gilmore, Robert M. Doyle, jr., Harry B. Bogusch, Walter W. Webster, Robert H. English, Ames Loder, Wells E. Goodhue, Morton Sells, Edward C. McGehee, Donald F. Patterson, Robert P. Henrichs, Harrison H. Glennon, Chauncey St. C. McNeill, Daniel I. Callaghan, Fred Welden, J. A. Gray, Moses K. Goodridge, Robert M. Hinkley, Wentworth H. Osgood, James C. Byrnes, son of Med. Insp. J. C. Byrnes, U.S.N.; Lybrand P. Smith, Harry W. Hill, Arthur D. Conner, Roy W. Lewis, Wallace B. Phillips, Roy I. Gentry, William F. Kurfess, Frederick C. Hoddick, Thomas M. Kenney, jr., Robert P. Mohle, Scott D. McCaughey, Richard Field, Norman L. Kirk, W. C. Waddell, C. G. McCord, Oscar G. Sals, O. Lodwick Wolfard, Charles M. Flett, Arthur D. Holtzendorff, Milton H. Anderson, Frederick L. Rielkohl, Vincent P. Erwin, Chembusco Newton, jr., Horace F. Henderson, jr., Frank R. McCord, Richard A. Mason, William D. Keeney, John McF. Sylvester, Andes H. Butler, Charles H. Curry, Howard S. Jeans, Frederick Rogers, jr., John H. Magruder, jr., Francis M. Collier, Walter S. Davidson, George J. McMillin, Louis L. Rodgers, Merritt Hodson, Lambert Lamberson, Lloyd H. Lewis, William V. C. Brandt, Claud F. Reynard, Richard G. Stern, Harry D. McHenry, John Wilbur, James B. Hutt, Robert L. Bush, Oscar W. Leidel, Ernest L. Patch, Frank E. P. Ueberroth, Cecil Y. Johnson, Otto M. Foster, John R. Peterson, jr., and Harry C. Phinney.

Lieut. R. E. Fisher, 14th Cav., arrived in Annapolis from Leavenworth on Saturday, to spend a short time with his wife and her family, whom she is visiting. Mrs. Fisher before her marriage was Miss Nellie Cassaway, of this city. Previous to entering the Army Lieutenant Fisher was assistant State Librarian.

Three additional candidates have been admitted and the new fourth class now numbers 260 members. There are about twenty more to take the oath. Those who were admitted July 9 are: George W. Whiteside, George B. Ashe and Walter L. Eisenach.

The last of the large double houses, formerly one of the group known as Blake Row, in the old Naval Academy grounds, is now being demolished. These dwellings were occupied for a number of years by the families of Prof. N. M. Terry and Prof. William W. Hendrickson. There are but few of the old buildings now standing, and these will be torn down.

Rear Admiral James H. Sands has been indisposed for the last few days, and is confined to his residence with an attack of rheumatism. Miss Grace Howard, daughter of Capt. T. B. Howard, U.S.N., who has been staying at West Point, is now a guest at the Pequot house, New London, Conn. Mrs. Greenleaf A. Merriam, wife of Captain Merriam, U.S.N., is visiting Mrs. William C. Gregory at Marblehead, Mass.

MARE ISLAND.

Mare Island, Cal., July 5, 1907.

Two companies of marines, in command of Capt. Lee B. Purcell, Lieuts. Earl H. Ellis and T. C. Turner, participated in the Fourth of July celebration in Vallejo, under the auspices of the Red Men, one of the strongest fraternal orders in Vallejo, and many hundred visitors came to the town for the day. Following the morning parade, in which the marines made a fine showing, and in which Rear Admiral Henry W. Lyon and Comdr. Henry C. Gearing rode as guests of the city, there were excellent literary exercises, the orator of the day being Judge A. C. Cummings, of San Francisco, Great Sachem of the Red Men of California, and an able speaker. The afternoon was given over to a barbecue, athletic sports and a grand regatta. Many yachts from San Francisco participating as well as crews from the Independence and the yard. In the evening there was a carnival.

On Friday evening of last week Med. Insp. and Mrs. Frank Anderson were the hosts at a dance complimentary to Miss Julia Parsons and Asst. Naval Constr. Sydney M. Henry, whose engagement was announced a couple of months ago. Constructor Henry is a nephew of Dr. Anderson. Among the guests were Lieut. and Mrs. Wallace Berthoff, Naval Constr. and Mrs. H. A. Evans, Asst. Civil Engr. and Mrs. V. Rockwell, Miss Parsons, Miss Pauline Parsons, Miss Charlotte Gearing, Miss Louise Menefee, Mr. and Miss Bramhorn, of San Francisco, Miss Dorothy and Miss Eleanor Anderson, Paymaster W. D. Rogers, J. F. Kutz, George Dyer and P. D. Willets, Ensign M. K. Metcalf, Asst. Naval Constr. R. D. Gatewood, Francis Gatewood, Ensign Glassford, Lieut. T. C. Turner, U.S.M.C., Midshipmen G. W. Simpson and H. C. Gearing, jr.

Capt. and Mrs. Giles B. Harber left on Monday for the Atlantic coast, where Captain Harber will assume command of the Maine. Another departure on Monday was that of

Ensign Charles S. Kerick, ordered to the Norfolk Yard to assume command of the Hull. He was host at a farewell dinner on Sunday, served on deck. Mrs. Evans chaperoned the party, which included Miss Charlotte Gearing, Miss Eleanor Phelps and Miss Kitty Kutz, of Oakland; Lieut. T. O. Turner, Midshipmen Glassford and Gearing.

Capt. and Mrs. Robert Lee Hamilton, U.S.A., left San Francisco last week en route for Virginia, the former having gone on the retired list on account of ill health. They will pay a visit to Mrs. Hamilton's relatives in Omaha.

Comdr. and Mrs. Henry C. Gearing returned from Alaska on Monday.

Capt. and Mrs. Arthur L. Marix, U.S.M.C., will leave Yerba Buena this week for Washington.

Capt. John A. Lockwood, U.S.A., is one of a large house party that have been spending the Fourth at San Jose, guests at the hospitable Morrison home.

Lieut. Robert Y. Rhea, U.S.M.C., arrived a few days ago from the Norfolk yard, en route to Guam. Another passenger on the transport sailing to-day will be Mrs. Roberts, wife of Major H. L. Roberts, formerly Miss Florence Eager, of San Antonio.

Dr. Henry Williams Biddle Turner has been spending a few days at the barracks here as the guest of his brother, Lieut. T. Caldwell Turner.

WEST POINT.

West Point, N.Y., July 9, 1907.

For the cadets the celebration of the Fourth began on the eve of the day with the large hop in Cullum Hall. The electric dynamo suddenly went out of commission on Monday evening, and gas and candle light were substituted. An exceedingly picturesque effect was obtained on Wednesday evening by the introduction of calcium light through colored glass. Mrs. Buckner, wife of Gen. Simon B. Buckner, received the guests with her son, Cadet Lieut. Simon Bolivar Buckner, jr. Supper was served in the lower hall. Among the many guests were: Capt. and Mrs. A. C. Read, General Buckner, Capt. and Mrs. Polk, Mrs. William Tod Helmuth, Mrs. Wright P. Edgerton, Col. and Mrs. William B. Gordon, Mrs. George Gordon Bartlett, Major Carson, Gen. and Mrs. E. V. Sumner, Miss Newlands, Miss Ritch, Capt. and Mrs. Simmonds, Gen. and Mrs. Page, Capt. and Mrs. Johnson, Capt. and Mrs. Kutz, the Misses Jones, Page, Dameron, Crane, Edgerton, Barnum, Snare, Clark, Mitchell, Franklin, Hall, Dunn, Schumm, Ackerson, Ford, Lucas, Gause, Bonfils, Battier, Chapin, Little, Moore, North, Shulze, Stimson, Lewis, and many others.

At ten o'clock on the morning of the Fourth the corps was marched from camp to Cullum Hall for the exercises of the day. Seated on the platform were Cadet 1st Captain Higley, who made the introductions, later; Cadet Lieutenant Dixon, the reader, and Cadet Lieut. E. B. Garey, the orator of the day; and Chaplain Brown, U.S.A. The Declaration of Independence, read by Cadet Dixon, was heartily applauded, and the oration of Cadet Garey, an eloquent appeal to the spirit of West Point, was applauded to the echo. All present joined in singing the first verse of the "Star Spangled Banner." The members of the fourth class, who made their first appearance on this occasion at a formation other than the chapel service, are a well set-up body of men, and reflect great credit on their instructors of the first class.

In the evening the old mortar at Fort Put blazed forth bonnets of rockets, while on the plain below was a constant blaze of Roman candles, rockets, wheels, etc.

Lieut. N. P. Rogers, of 1907, was among the guests attending the cadet hop Friday evening. Lieut. Herbert Hayden, '07, was a guest at one of the earlier hops.

Chaplain Brown conducted the services in the cadet chapel on Sunday, assisted by Rev. Mr. McGrew, brother of Capt. Milton L. McGrew, of the post. Col. and Mrs. J. B. Quinn, U. S.A., Civil Engr., and Mrs. N. S. G. White, U.S.N., have been among recent guests at the hotel.

Mrs. Fieberger entertained the young ladies of the post and a number of cadet friends at a dance on Tuesday evening, July 2, that date being the birthday anniversary of her daughter, Miss Julie, and of Miss Louise Larned, one of the guests. Miss Gladys Edgerton and Miss Frances Barnum, guests of Miss Julie Fieberger, whose birthdays occur later in the month, celebrated them in advance on this occasion.

FORT HOWARD.

Fort Howard, Md., July 10, 1907.

The Fourth was celebrated with a field day; the events and winners of first places were: 100-yd. dash, Corpl. Thomag, 40th Co., 11 3-5 sec.; potato race, Musn. Franks, 103d Co., 1 min. 1 sec.; 220-yd. dash, Corpl. Levisberger, 40th Co., 27 3-5 sec.; equipt race, Pvt. J. L. Whitfield, 21st Co., 1 min. 58 sec.; relay race, 21st Co. team, Lamkins, Fordney and House, 1 min. 35 sec. Officers of the meet were: Capt. A. W. Chase, officer in charge; Capt. Godwin Ordway, Capt. F. H. Lincoln and Lieut. S. C. Cardwell, judges and timekeepers; Lieut. Hugh S. Brown, starter; Lieut. W. M. Davis, statistical officer; Sgt. James T. Wall, announcer.

Capt. J. L. Knowlton and Lieut. R. Furnival, of Dupont, are here to take part in the joint exercises. Mrs. Albert Ordway, of Washington, D.C., who has been the guest of Capt. and Mrs. Godwin Ordway, has returned to her home. Miss Nan Spoule, Miss Maud Sader, of Philadelphia, Pa., and Miss Florence Hall, of Delaware City, Del., are the guests of Capt. and Mrs. F. H. Lincoln. Miss Brown and Miss Idelle Kimball, who have been visiting Lieut. and Mrs. Hugh S. Brown, have returned to their home in Atlanta, Ga.

The three Coast Artillery companies stationed here, 103d, 21st and 40th, moved into camp near the batteries on July 2, and nothing occurred to break the monotony of camp life until the 5th, when the 1st Company, Coast Artillery, and 1st Regiment, Infantry, both of the Maryland National Guard, arrived. Their needs were anticipated in every possible way, and both officers and men of the Regular companies aided them as much as possible, so that by dusk the camp was completely finished. Almost all of the organizations had a number of old guardsmen and others to whom camping was no novelty, so that soon they were as comfortably ensconced in their temporary homes as the Regulars.

The Artillery Reserve is composed of the 1st Company and 3d Battalion of the Infantry. These organizations are encamped with the Regulars, the company streets of the National Guardsmen and Regulars alternating. The 1st and 2d Battalions—the Infantry supports—are on the parade some distance from the other camp. Their work, which is entirely different from Artillery reserve, brings the two seldom in contact, which is the only unfortunate feature that has presented itself so far. Capt. G. H. B. Smith, U.S. Inf., has general supervision of their work, which consists mainly of Infantry tactics and practical field engineering. The Artillery Reserve were first given instruction in a general way preparatory to their sub-caliber and the Regular sub-caliber and Service practice, which follows at the close of this week.

The interest shown is remarkable, and the mechanical operations are understood in a very short time by the Reserve; yet, at the same time, they realize that to understand systems and mounts in detail and to be prepared to act quickly in cases of emergency, which are continually arising, requires much more time than the short period of their encampment. In other words, efficient Artillerymen cannot be made in a week, no matter what their previous foundation. This instruction, however, will, in case of war, be found to be most helpful to the Coast Artillery, since all will acquire the fundamental principles in addition to learning of the local defenses and stimulating local interest in the corps.

On Saturday evening, the 6th, Capt. Godwin Ordway, C.A. Co., gave a most interesting lecture on "Guns, carriages, powders and projectiles," covering the field unusually well. Sunday morning service was held under a large cherry tree in the center of the parade ground, conducted by Capt. Copeland Randolph Page, the regimental chaplain. The music was provided by the regimental band. Monday evening Capt. F.

Refreshing Healthful Pure Apolinaris "The Queen of Table Waters"

H. Lincoln delivered an instructive lecture on "Position and range finding."

Col. Clarence Deems and all the officers of the garrison were the guests of Colonel Little, commanding the 1st Regiment, at dinner Tuesday evening. Several speeches were made, much to the enjoyment of the crowd. The regimental band furnished music. To-day the camp will be visited by Governor Warfield and his staff, Major Gen. Clinton L. Riggs, Adj. Maryland N.G., Brig. Gen. Lawraon Riggs, commanding 1st Brigade, and Capt. William Baird, U.S.A., retired. They will be met by Lieut. Col. Clarence Deems, district commander, and his staff, and at Colonel Deems' quarters will be entertained at luncheon. Later the 1st Regiment will pass in review.

Tuesday morning there was subcaliber practice at the 12-inch guns by the 40th Company, Coast Art., under command of Captain Lincoln, with Lieutenant Brown as the range officer and Lieutenant Davis on the Army tug. Several officers of the Maryland National Guard observed the work. The men fired at a target fully a mile and a quarter distant and made a score of 38 out of a possible 49. In the afternoon the 103d and 21st Companies, Coast Art., had subcaliber practice at the mortar battery named for Francis Scott Key, under the command of Capt. Godwin Ordway, with Lieut. S. C. Cardwell as the range officer and Lieut. W. M. Davis and Richard Furnival as emplacement officers. There was a floating target about 3,000 feet out in the bay. Forty shots were fired, and despite an unfavorable wind and a hazy atmosphere, every shot would have hit a hostile ship had there been one within range. The entire 3d Battalion of the 1st Maryland Regiment were the observers. The militiamen will fire at the same target with the Regulars as the reserves, to-day.

Mrs. Samuel Creed Cardwell, Miss Mary G. McCarty, Mrs. Harvey Rowland Clapp and Mrs. Sydney B. Austin, of Baltimore, were the guests of Lieut. and Mrs. H. S. Brown during the maneuvers at the post. Mayor Mahool and party, of Baltimore, paid a visit to the post Tuesday afternoon. Lieut. W. F. H. Godson, 10th U.S. Cav., was the guest of Lieut. H. S. Brown Thursday.

Wednesday night Capt. W. M. Cruikshank, 5th Art., will give a lecture on "Power, light, communication and submarine defenses." Thursday evening Capt. Guy H. B. Smith, 4th Inf., will deliver a lecture on "Defense of land approaches to coast forts and duties of Artillery supports." From Friday noon until Saturday noon war will be on, and it is needless to say that the coast defenses will put up a strenuous battle and see that the District of Baltimore is well protected from the enemy.

FORT LEAVENWORTH.

Fort Leavenworth, Kas., July 8, 1907.

Lieut. and Mrs. Marshall left early in the week for St. Paul, Minn. Captains Spaulding and Raymond left Monday for New York. Capt. and Mrs. Saltzman and little son have gone to Mt. Sterling, Wyo., to spend the summer. Capt. H. O. Williams left Tuesday for Baltimore, Md., to remain until August, when he will sail for a three months' tour of Europe. Mrs. S. A. Baldwin, jr., and children left Wednesday for Fort Sheridan, Ill., to join Captain Baldwin and remain several months. Lieut. and Mrs. R. J. West and children have gone East. Lieutenant West to Fort Hunt, Va., and Mrs. West and children to visit Dr. and Mrs. J. P. Willets in Philadelphia.

Capt. Campbell King entertained with a box party Monday evening at the Air Dome theater, followed by a supper at the National Café. Among those present were: Mrs. T. A. Baldwin, jr., Miss Winifred Erwin, Miss Harriet Stafford, Miss Lucia Hunting, Miss Kinney, and Lieuts. C. H. Morrow, W. Patterson and Roger Fitch, Mr. Howell and Mr. J. A. McGonigle, jr. Miss Stella McGonigle entertained charmingly Monday afternoon with a Kensington tea. Among the Army ladies who enjoyed her hospitality were: Mrs. C. C. Smith, Mrs. T. A. Baldwin, jr., Mrs. G. H. Kumpke, and Miss Kinney.

The friends of Mrs. James Buchanan Henry, who is the guest of her parents, Major and Mrs. R. W. McCaughey, will regret to learn that on Wednesday she fell and broke her ankle. Major and Mrs. C. H. Barth, who have been the guests of Mrs. Barth's mother, Mrs. G. M. Bittman, left Wednesday for New York. Gen. and Mrs. J. Franklin Bell are spending a few days with Mr. and Mrs. Landry Hanna in Kansas City, Mo. Major and Mrs. Lloyd S. McCormick, who have been the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Wilson, left Wednesday for Omaha, Neb. Lieut. J. M. Cummins, 18th Inf., left Wednesday for a two months' visit at his home in Vincennes, Ind.

The Lickskill baseball team defeated the Fort Leavenworth exchange team at the post Sunday by a score of 11 to 8. Mrs. Clarence O. Sherrill and Mrs. John B. Barnes are the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Alexander Caldwell, of the city, during the absence of their husbands with the staff class. Capt. C. D. Herron left Monday for Oregon. The beautiful home of Mrs. R. W. McCaughey was thrown open Friday at a reception to two hundred guests. Miss Polly Young entertained the following guests with a hop supper Saturday night: Miss Magruder, Miss Butts, of New York; Miss Margery Wood, Lieutenants Magruder, Lockett, Lemly, Paterson and Carter; Capt. M. F. Davis left Saturday for Denver where he will meet General Bell. Col. Henry M. Andrews, Field Art., left Sunday for his new station at Fort Sill. The following young people enjoyed a picnic north of the post on Thursday, chaperoned by Mrs. George S. Young: Marjorie Wood, Eleanor McGrunder, Polly Young, Miss Butts, of East Orange, N.J., Mr. Stewart Brewster, Mr. Harold Young, and Lieutenants Lemley, Lockett and McGrunder.

One of the pleasantest affairs of the kind witnessed at the post for some time was the christening, last Thursday, of Ruth Adeline, infant daughter of Sgt. and Mrs. E. E. Collins, at their residence on Arsenic Hill. The ceremony was performed by Chaplain John T. Axton, and a number of out of town guests were present.

Lieut. and Mrs. Harris Pendleton, jr., arrived Saturday from New York, where they have been staying for the past few weeks on account of the illness of Mrs. Pendleton. They were the guests of relatives on Staten Island. Lieut. Clarence S. Ridley, C.E., left Saturday for a stay of six weeks in Berkeley, Cal. Lieut. Herndon Sharp left Sunday for a month's visit with relatives in Louisiana. His address will be in care

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is whole wheat and nothing else. No breadstuff is so nutritious as whole wheat properly prepared—and no preparation makes it easily digestible except shredding. By our wonderful process every kernel is cooked and shredded into long light filaments, which, toasted crisp and brown in electric ovens, are thoroughly and easily digested and wonderfully sustaining.

TRISCUIT is delicious—lighter than hardtack and occupies the same space in knapsack or saddlebag. It keeps.

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Makers of Shredded Whole Wheat Biscuit and Triscuit
NIAGARA FALLS, N.Y.

of Tulane University at New Orleans. Capt. Robert D. Walsh, 9th Cav., has returned from Chicago.

FORT MONROE.

Fort Monroe, Va., July 10, 1907.

Lieut. and Mrs. Jauris A. Moore returned Monday from Washington, where Lieutenant Moore has been for treatment in the General Hospital for six weeks. They will leave on Thursday for the north to spend a few weeks before going to their new post. On Tuesday Mrs. John D. Barrette gave a beautiful luncheon in her attractive quarters. Covers were laid for Mrs. W. P. Pence, Mrs. Thomas Ridgway, Mrs. I. N. Lewis, Mrs. J. E. Stephens, Mrs. G. F. E. Harrison, Mrs. Andrew Hero, Miss Biddle and Mrs. Barrette. On Monday night Gen. and Mrs. Frederick D. Grant gave a large dinner at the Chamberlin. The decorations were in palms, green and white, and the blue parlor of the hotel was transformed into a bower of flowers.

The dance given on Wednesday night by the officers of the battleship Ohio aboard the warship in Hampton Roads in honor of the officers of the visiting fleet, composed of Norwegian, Mexican and Brazilian ships, was a most brilliant affair. The decks were enclosed in canvas, and the sides hung with gay flags of all nations. The Marine band from the Maine, with the Ohio band, furnished the music for almost incessant dancing, which continued until midnight. A number of people from the post and the Norfolk Navy Yard were present, among whom were: Capt. and Mrs. Shartle, Capt. and Mrs. Robert Abernethy, Miss Ridgway, Paynor, and Mrs. Harry E. Biscoe, Miss Mary King Nash, Miss Margaret Pannill, Misses Carrie and Ena Voight, Miss Bessie Merritt, Miss Fannie Grady, Miss Jean Cooke and Miss Willis Williams.

Mrs. George T. Perkins, who has been spending the past two weeks with her sister, Mrs. Turner, in North Carolina, returned on Saturday. Mrs. Coffin, wife of Col. William H. Coffin, gave a delightful party in her rooms in the new bachelor building on Wednesday. Those present were: Mrs. Peck, Mrs. Cochran, Mrs. Zollars, Mrs. Abernethy, Mrs. Hopkins, Mrs. Stephens, Mrs. Nones, Mrs. Totten and Miss Knox. The prize, a cut glass bon-bon dish, was awarded to Mrs. Abernethy. Mrs. Timmis, who has been the guest of Mrs. Clifford Jones, left Friday for her home in Texas. Mr. and Mrs. Irvine and their family, from Albany, who have been spending a few days with Capt. and Mrs. Samuel Grant Shartle, left on Friday. On Wednesday Mrs. Clifford Jones gave a charming porch tea in honor of her guests, Mrs. Green and Mrs. Timmis, of Dallas. Assisting Mrs. Jones were: Mrs. Jauris A. Moore, Mrs. James Totten, Mrs. Halsey Dunwoody and Mrs. Edward Nones.

Mrs. Hines and Miss Hines, mother and sister of Lieut. Frank T. Hines, are spending a few days on the post. Capt. and Mrs. Samuel T. Ansell, 8th Inf., spent Saturday here on their way to West Point. Lieut. Col. and Mrs. William H. Coffin left on Tuesday for their home at Fort Washington, Md. Miss Chilton, who has been spending a few weeks with Mrs. Frank B. Edwards, left Monday for her home in Kentucky. Mr. Cleve Harrison, son of Col. George F. E. Harrison, has been ill with an attack of pleurisy. Gen. Henry H. C. Dunwoody, retired, has been spending the week with his son, Lieut. Halsey Dunwoody. Lieut. John W. Downer, 4th Inf., from Washington Barracks, spent several days last week at the post as the guest of Lieut. T. Worthington Holliday.

Lieut. Richard I. McKenny, who has lately arrived, met with a painful accident this week which makes it necessary for him to make use of crutches for a short time. Lieut. and Mrs. John Overton Steger have arrived and taken up temporary quarters in the new bachelor building. Major and Mrs. John S. Mallory, 12th Inf., from Governors Island, with their two young sons, spent the day at the post on Wednesday as the guest of Lieut. and Mrs. Charles King Mallory, U.S.N. Mrs. James Totten entertained the Five Hundred Club in her rooms in the old bachelor building on Monday. The prize, a white linen parasol, was awarded to Mrs. Mallory. Lieut. John Potts, U.S.M.C., spent two days here this week as the guest of Lieut. Joseph Hardin.

FORT BLISS.

Fort Bliss, Texas, July 6, 1907.

The 3d Infantry, under command of Col. Edward B. Pratt, passed through El Paso the first of the week. They sail for the Philippines July 5. The command had a short rest in El Paso and were allowed to march about the town.

The Country Club, of El Paso, elected the following officers members: Capt. E. S. Wright, 1st Cav.; Capt. Samuel Burkhardt, Lieut. J. L. Bond, J. J. Miller, William P. Screws, R. C. Taylor, E. B. Terrell and R. B. Parker, all of the 19th Infantry, who have just recently come to the post. Chaplain Samuel Smith will hold services every Sunday morning and evening in the post hall. Chaplain Smith has picked out No. 16 as his quarters, those formerly occupied by Capt. Frederick M. Hartsock.

Capt. Stephen O'Connor, U.S.A., retired, is spending the summer in El Paso. He is engaged in mining in Colorado. Capt. and Mrs. Frank D. Wickham, 12th Inf., who have been in El Paso for some time, the guests of Mrs. T. H. Logan, mother of Mrs. Wickham, left this week to visit Captain Wickham's parents at Kennett, Mo. Harold Lewis, a clerk in the quartermaster's department, who left last week for New York,

is a brother of Capt. Frederick W. Lewis, 29th Inf., stationed at West Point.

The enlisted men have organized a dancing club, and will entertain their friends once a week with a dance at the post-hop room. The post exchange will be opened again in a few days with Lieut. R. B. Parker as exchange officer.

Mrs. James Magoffin, of El Paso, was called to New York this week by the sudden death of her father, Mr. Buford, formerly American consul at Juarez, Mexico. It is possible that Mrs. Magoffin will visit her sister-in-law, Mrs. William Glasgow, at Governors Island, before returning. Postmaster J. A. Smith, of El Paso, father of the wife of Capt. Thomas Franklin, Sub. Dept., entertained Gen. Anson Mills, U.S.A., retired, at his alfalfa ranch last week. Capt. Charles Davis, of Tennessee, an officer in the Spanish-American War, is in El Paso endeavoring to establish a military school here. Land has been donated for the purpose adjoining the reservation, and only a short distance from the barracks.

Mrs. Fewel has returned to El Paso from a visit to her son, Lieut. Christopher Fewel, U.S.N., at Goat Island, Cal. Capt. E. S. Wright, 1st Cav., recruiting officer, returned this week from an official visit to Las Cruces, N.M.

On the Fourth the post was thronged with visitors, and at noon and after the ceremonies all those on the parade ground were invited to dinner. Many accepted the kind invitation, filling the large mess hall with a merry party, who all enjoyed to the utmost the many good things. Lieutenant Parker, mess officer, and Sergeant Schugard were greatly complimented on the menu provided for the day.

FORT RILEY.

Fort Riley, Kas., July 8, 1907.

On the first of last week orders were issued from the headquarters of the 6th Field Artillery announcing the appointments to the regimental and battalion staffs and the regimental and battalion non-commissioned staffs as far as selections had been made. Regimental staff: Capt. W. J. Snow, adjutant; Capt. W. S. McNair, quartermaster; Capt. William Lassiter, commissary. Staff of 1st Battalion: 1st Lieut. Beverly F. Browne, quartermaster and commissary. Non-commissioned officers for regimental non-commissioned staff: Sergt. Bernard McCarey (Q.M. sergt., Battery D), regimental quartermaster sergeant; Sergt. John Garbe (1st sergt., Battery A), regimental commissary sergeant; Sergt. William Kennerwurt (stable sergt., Battery F), color sergeant; Sergt. George Bauer (stable sergt., Battery D), color sergeant; Sergt. John Arnold (Q.M. sergt., Battery A), was appointed battalion quartermaster sergeant of the 1st Battalion, and Sergt. James Culver (Q.M. sergt., Battery A), battalion quartermaster sergeant of the 2d Battalion.

The Polo Association has accepted the invitation from Chicago to play in that city on July 19, and all the polo enthusiasts are hoping that Riley will make good in the tournament. Yesterday a practice game was played with Junction City and the locals had no trouble whatever in shutting out the town boys by a score of 6½ to 0. Riley's first team is: Capt. William Lassiter, Lieutenants Hennessy, Engel and Allin.

Brig. Gen. E. S. Godfrey, accompanied by his aide, Lieutenant Allin, returned yesterday from Omaha. While there he met General Bell, who came from Fort Leavenworth to talk over school and post matters. It is very evident that so far as the present fiscal year is concerned there will be nothing doing in the brigade post line, not only for Riley, but other posts.

Lieut. Walter H. Neil, 13th Cav., who was marching overland with his squadron from Fort Sill to Fort Leavenworth, was compelled to leave his command at Caldwell, Kas., and come to this post for treatment on account of a tarantula bite received before he left Fort Sill. The leg affected swelled to twice its normal size, but he is now well on the road to recovery.

A series of baseball games will be inaugurated on Wednesday for the championship of the post, five games in the Artillery post and seven in the Cavalry post, then a thirteenth game to decide which has the better team, the Cavalry or the Artillery. The Athletic Association has offered prizes for the winner in each post and for the post champions.

Col. Frederick K. Ward, 7th Cav., came last week from Chicago, and has been in command in the absence of General Godfrey. Colonel Ward's family was already here, stopping with Mrs. Hartman, wife of Captain Hartman, 1st Cav., and the daughter of Col. and Mrs. Ward. Capt. Dan T. Moore, 6th F.A. and Mrs. Moore, arrived last week from Fort Myer, Va. Pending the furnishing of their quarters they are the guests of Lieut. and Mrs. McKinlay. Capt. Fox Conner, Gen. Staff, with Mrs. Conner and the children, will leave next week for the East for the summer, on leave. Capt. Fitzhugh Lee, 7th Cav., and Lieut. Philip H. Sheridan, 5th Cav., arrived Sunday from Washington to make ready for their overland trip with the Cavalry squadrons. Captain Lee is stopping with Lieutenant Mayo, and Lieutenant Sheridan is the guest of Lieutenant Barnard. Capt. Guy V. Henry, 12th Cav., will not join the post until early September, having been instructed to accompany a French cavalry regiment to the grand maneuvers held in that country in August. Captain Henry has just completed a year's course in the riding school of the French army at Saumur.

FORT TOTTEN.

Fort Totten, N.Y., July 9, 1907.

Miss Marion Burbank, of New York, was the guest of Capt. and Mrs. Henry H. Sheen last week. Capt. Thomas B. Lamoreaux, of the class of 1907, gave a stag dinner to the members of the class on Tuesday evening; those present were: Majors J. K. Cree, Delamere Skerrett; Capt. Archibald Campbell, H. H. Whitney, C. C. Carter, L. R. Burgess, T. I. Ashburn, R. E. Wyllie and H. H. Sheen.

Miss Sanders of New York, spent several days with Capt. and Mrs. Edward Carpenter last week. Mrs. Hampton, mother of Mrs. Clarence H. McNeil, is the guest of Capt. and Mrs. McNeil. Mrs. Coleman is visiting her daughter, Mrs. Carter, wife of Capt. C. C. Carter. Capt. and Mrs. Ralph D. Granger left on Saturday for their new post, Fort Sill, O.T. Mrs. Semple, of Washington, is the guest of Capt. and Mrs. Archibald Campbell. The Misses Hall, sisters of Mrs. C. A. Clark, are visiting Lieut. and Mrs. Clark for the summer. Capt. Alfred Hasbrouck and his mother left several days ago for their new station, Fort Caswell, N.C.

Monday morning, July 1, the thirty-two graduates of the Electrician Sergeants School received their diplomas, at parade. The commanding officer, Col. Garland N. Whistler, gave them a very nice address, and the diplomas were handed them by Capt. Harold E. Cloke and Lieut. Marion S. Battle. Major Warren F. Newcomb, I.G., was the guest of Col. and Mrs. Whistler several days last week. Capt. Robert E. Callan left on Saturday to assume duties in the Chief of Artillery's office in Washington. Lieut. Walter C. Baker left last week for his new post, Fort Fremont, N.C. Capt. Fred L. Perry has reported for duty here.

Capt. and Mrs. Thomas B. Lamoreaux entertained delightfully at dinner Saturday evening in honor of Capt. and Mrs. Louis R. Burgess and Capt. and Mrs. Thomas Q. Ashburn. Mrs. Michel is the guest of Dr. and Mrs. C. L. Baker. Capt. and Mrs. Whistler last week. Mrs. Henry C. Whitney left Thursday to spend some weeks in Maryland with her parents, Gen. and Mrs. Closson. Major George F. Barney and Capt. Clint C. Hearn have returned from a two weeks' trip, spent on the battleships of the Atlantic Squadron for the purpose of watching target practice.

On Monday, July 8, Miss Katherine McManus, daughter of Capt. and Mrs. George H. McManus, celebrated her seventh birthday by a party on the lawn for her little friends. Those present were: Miss Eleanor Williams, Miss Elizabeth Campbell, Messrs. Archie Campbell, Louis Lamoreaux, Rollie Tilton, Tom Lamoreaux, Henry McManus and Max London.

Mr. Charles Daly, the famous West Point foot ball player,

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spent several days here this week as the guest of Lieut. Clifford L. Corbin. Miss Patterson, of Harrisburg, is the guest of her brother, Lieut. Charles H. Patterson.

Monday, the 8th, Capt. Fred L. Perry received his capitancy, and in the evening he and Mrs. Perry gave an informal reception to their friends, in the club. Colonel Whistler ordered the band out to serenade Captain Perry. Capt. James A. Shipton has reported for duty here. Mrs. Thomas I. Ashburn and son are spending the month of July with friends at Plattsburg Barracks. Mrs. Boyd and the Misses Boyd, mother and sisters of Mrs. Cree, are the guests of Capt. and Mrs. John K. Cree. Miss Marguerite Cree is visiting friends at Fort Wright.

JEFFERSON BARRACKS.

Jefferson Barracks, Mo., July 8, 1907.

Lieut. John P. Hasson, 6th Cav., who was sick for a few days, is now out again. Doctor Gregory, father of Capt. Junius C. Gregory, Med. Dept., who has been spending a few weeks in the post, left last Wednesday for his home in Richmond, Va. Mrs. Poulin, of St. Louis, mother of Mrs. Ola W. Bell, was a visitor last week. There was a meeting of the Gun Club on the afternoon of the Fourth of July, a number of gentlemen being out from St. Louis.

Miss Potter, of Maryland, arrived Tuesday and is the guest of Lieut. and Mrs. George B. Rodney, Lieut. William A. Powell, Med. Dept., was confined to his quarters for a few days last week on account of illness, but is now out again. Lieut. and Mrs. Eugene J. Ely entertained a number of friends informally on the evening of July 4. Those present were: Lieut. and Mrs. John R. Musgrave, Lieut. and Mrs. Allen Parker, Lieut. and Mrs. George B. Rodney, Miss Potter, Lieut. Wilson G. Heaton and Lieut. and Mrs. William A. Powell.

A very exciting game of baseball was played last Tuesday afternoon between the 15th and 16th Recruit companies, resulting in a victory for the 16th Co., score 4 to 0. This is the first shut-out the 15th Co. has received, and also its first defeat by a company team. These two companies will play again next Wednesday afternoon, a side bet of \$75 having been put up by each team.

The Fourth of July was patriotically celebrated, ending with a splendid display of fireworks in front of the mess hall. A number of people were out from St. Louis. In the afternoon there was a very interesting game of baseball played between a scrub team of Battery A, Missouri National Guard, and the 15th Co., resulting in a victory for the 15th Co., score 12 to 5.

Lieut. Wilson G. Heaton, 13th Cav., is confined to his quarters on account of illness. Mrs. Jones, wife of Capt. Edward N. Jones, 11th Inf., is visiting Mrs. Alfred E. Bradley. Captain Rumbough, M.N.G., was a visitor on the 4th from St. Louis, the guest of Capt. Clarence G. Bunker. Capt. C. D. Clay, retired, arrived early in the week for instruction in the methods of examining recruits. Capt. G. Soudard Turner, 7th Inf., entertained informally last Saturday at afternoon tea, in honor of some friends from St. Louis.

An interesting game of baseball, in which the 15th Recruit Company played against a team from the 1st Infantry, M.N.G., took place Sunday afternoon and resulted in a victory for the 15th Company.

FORT MCINTOSH.

Fort McIntosh, Texas, July 8, 1907.

Word was received here Sunday from the chief quartermaster of the department that the battalion would entrain Aug. 2 for San Francisco. The intense heat the past week attained 110° on last Tuesday; 107° was the average temperature for the week. We certainly will not experience hotter weather in the islands.

Lieut. R. P. Harbold spent the Fourth of July fishing for bass over in Old Mexico. He returned with a fair sized string. Lieutenants Blyth, Elser and Mapes spent a day and a night at Sanchez's tank in Mexico, Sunday last. A number of bass were caught and the officers had fine sport on the water.

Sunday's game of ball between the Loredos and post teams was interrupted by a severe rain storm in the second inning. The score was then 2 to 1 in favor of the soldiers.

Captain Stuart and Lieutenant King went to Corpus Christi July 3 and returned on the 5th. Chaplain Scott has been holding very interesting services in the post chapel; each night the building is completely filled. With the assistance of the male quartette from the battalion, a song service program is one of the attractions each Sunday evening.

A unique lawn party was given last Wednesday afternoon on the lawn in front of the officers' mess. All the officers and ladies were invited to attend. Water-proof garments were barred. When the guests arrived they found four lines of garden hose running into the lawn, and promptly at 4 o'clock, with the thermometer standing at 109° in the shade, the most exciting water fight ever fought on land began. After ten minutes' wet work Lieutenant Bugbee was sent to drydock and Captain Stuart was badly water-logged. Miss MacDonald was swamped under the hydrant, and Mrs. Bugbee rescued herself from floating away by clinging desperately to a mosquito tree and calling for help. All the participants were wet beyond doubt when the affair was over. No serious results followed, and the doctors have reported no aftermath.

FORT CLARK.

Fort Clark, Texas, July 6, 1907.

On May 22 the 1st Cavalry turned out en masse for a field day. At 7:30 two squadrons, mounted, started for the drill ground, followed by carriages and wagons filled by ladies of the garrison, and every man, woman and child from Brackettville and the surrounding country. Shelter tents and tent-ties had been put up for protection from the sun, and chairs were provided for guests, and tracks marked out for all the events.

First event—Mounted fencing, by teams of four men from each troop; won by Troop K. Second event—Dismounted fencing for individual prizes, offered by regimental commander; first prize won by Trumpeter Pensky, Troop K; second prize, Trumpeter Ayello, Troop K. Third event—Mounted exhibition by teams of four men from each troop, consisting in taking hurdle and ditch, firing shots at head post to right and left with revolver, drawing saber and taking ring from ring post

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at "truce point"; won by Troop A. Fourth event—Mounted pistol practice by teams of three men from each troop, consisting in firing five shots to left at H target at ten yards; won by Troop C. Fifth event—Polo game, won by "Whites"; "Whites": Captain Babcock, Lieutenant Thomas, Lieutenant Walnwright, Private Harrison, band; "Blues": Captain Macdonald, Captain Sills, Lieutenant Keller, Sergeant Marsh, Troop L; score 2 to 1. The burro race for all burros and all boys, took place between periods of polo games; was won by a Seminole boy; first prize \$1.50.

The monthly dinner of the 1st Cavalry mess took place on the 28th on the lawn outside the mess rooms, the trees above the table being decorated with flags and Chinese lanterns. There were only about thirty officers and ladies present, as many officers are away from the post, but those present had a good time—good dinner, good speeches, good singing.

FORT DADE.

Fort Dade, Fla., July 7, 1907.

This post is still on the map, and, as will be seen from the following, those stationed here are having a most delightful time.

The members of the little social circle of the garrison regret the recent departure for Fort Moultrie, S.C., of Capt. and Mrs. M. H. Barry, but are greatly elated over the valued acquisition of their "successors," Lieut. and Mrs. George P. Hawes, from Fort Baker, Cal. Lieut. and Mrs. Lewis Turtle joined at Fort Dade some two months or so ago. A few days ago Capt. J. C. Johnson gave a charming dinner; those present being Lieut. and Mrs. G. P. Hawes, jr., Lieut. and Mrs. Lewis Turtle and Mr. and Mrs. R. S. Bishop. On June 29 Mr. and Mrs. R. S. Bishop entertained at dinner in their attractive little bungalow, Capt. J. C. Johnson, Lieut. and Mrs. G. P. Hawes, jr., and Lieut. and Mrs. Lewis Turtle. Mr. Bishop is in charge of the construction work for the Monard Engineering Company, and he and his attractive wife have contributed much towards making the many entertainments a success.

A trip to the Red Snapper Banks on the 25th was enjoyed by Capt. Frank E. Harris, Lieut. and Mrs. J. A. Thomas, from Fort De Soto; Capt. J. C. Johnson, Lieut. and Mrs. G. P. Hawes, jr., Lieut. and Mrs. Lewis Turtle, Mr. and Mrs. R. S. Bishop, and a number of the enlisted men from both posts. Returning from their remarkable luck at fishing, having caught about 550 pounds of red snapper, the officers enjoyed a lunch, which had been prepared by the ladies of both posts. On the return trip several of the party engaged in an exciting game of bridge.

Previous to this summer Fort Dade has been a hot bed of mosquitoes, but owing to the cleaning out of the jungle and the vigilance and energetic work of the commanding officer, Capt. J. C. Johnson, mosquitoes will soon become an extinct race on Egmont Key.

The Fourth was celebrated by a most delightful watermelon feast given by Lieut. and Mrs. Hawes, those present being Capt. J. C. Johnson, Lieut. and Mrs. Lewis Turtle and Mr. and Mrs. R. S. Bishop.

The present commissioned circle, although small, is a most congenial little crowd, and so long as permitted to remain the members thereof are perfectly willing for others to consider Dade as the "jumping off place" of "our island possessions."

CAMP CAPT. JOHN SMITH.

Camp Capt. John Smith, Jamestown Exposition.

Norfolk, Va., July 9, 1907.

The parade on West Virginia Day was the most sensible one up to date. The olive drab uniform was worn for the first time on parade. In addition to that, the enlisted men wore khaki helmets which have just been issued. The camp is gradually getting all the latest modern improvements. A telephone in the commanding officer's tent and one in the adjutant's office are the latest additions.

Capt. George S. Goodale left on the 4th for Madison Barracks, where he will ship some Government property to Fort Niagara. This is the last the regiment will see of him for some time, as upon his completion of his shooting at the Atlantic Competition he will go to the Infantry and Cavalry School. He and Lieut. W. W. McCammon, jr., have been designated by the regimental commander to represent the 23d Infantry at the Atlantic Competition. Lieut. F. H. Turner will be the regiment's representative in the pistol competition.

The Fourth was a holiday for the camp. The Exposition authorities wanted the troops in a parade, but could not obtain them. The first parade without the Regular troops occurred on this day.

Lieuts. W. H. Waldron, 29th Inf., and C. B. Hodges, 4th Inf., have been among the visitors at the camp this week. They are on duty with the provisional regiment from West Virginia, which is at present in camp near the Artillery camp. Lieut. W. W. McCammon, jr., left on the Fourth for Fort Niagara for preliminary practice before the competition commences. Mrs. Drum, wife of Capt. H. A. Drum, who has been in Norfolk for the past six weeks, left for her home in Indianapolis on the 5th.

Due to the extremely hot weather, all drills and ceremonies take place either before 9 a.m. or after 5 p.m.

Among those present at the West Virginian luncheon on the 3d were Colonel Reade, Chaplain Sutherland and Captain Hines. Mrs. Seay, wife of Capt. Samuel Seay, jr., with her son, Harry, arrived on the 3d. They are living at the Burton Cottage, Ocean View.

Col. Philip Reade left on the 5th for New York en route to Fort Niagara, where he will have charge of the Atlantic Rifle and Pistol Competition. He will be absent about six weeks, during which time the regiment will be under the command of Major H. H. Benham. Lieut. F. H. Turner, the regiment's representative for the pistol competition, left on the 6th for Fort Niagara. Capt. H. A. Drum left on the 5th to be statistical officer at the competition.

Lieut. Col. L. W. T. Waller, U.S.M.C., has offered the use

of the Marine Corps rifle range to the 23d Infantry. If transportation can be secured it is very probable that the regiment will have target practice this year.

On the 3d the band gave a concert to Capt. G. S. Goodale, the retiring regimental adjutant. This was followed by the presentation of a handsome silver smoking set. The presentation was made by Chief Musician Otto Magiwick. Captain Moffatt, 1st Kentucky Infantry, and Mr. Benny, of the Philippine Exhibit Co., were guests at the 2d Battalion mess on the 8th.

FORT D. A. RUSSELL.

Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo., July 8, 1907.

The new arrivals this week were Mrs. A. F. Brewster and baby, and her mother, Mrs. Willets; Capt. Edgar H. Yule, F.A., from Fort Schuyler, N.Y. Lieut. Col. Charles W. Foster and wife will arrive on the 9th. The Misses Taylor were hostesses at a delightful informal dinner Saturday. Later in the evening several games of bowling were played. Among those present were: Mrs. Tanner, Miss Mason, Miss Fernandez, Captains Yule, Tanner and Davidson.

A spirited game of ball was played Sunday between the Arcades, of Cheyenne, and a picked nine from three branches of the Service stationed at this post. A score of 9-4 resulted in favor of the soldiers. There was a good crowd to cheer their favorites, and some pretty plays were made on both sides. Mrs. Lucy Ord Donaldson left Saturday for Fort Lincoln, N.D., where she expects to spend next winter with her daughter, Mrs. Keith S. Gregory. Lieut. and Mrs. William E. Persons entertained at dinner Saturday evening in honor of Col. and Mrs. Taylor, Major and Mrs. Blatchford, and Mrs. Green.

The Fourth of July was celebrated by a large picnic given on the borders of a picturesque lake, about three miles from the post. A delicious luncheon was thoroughly enjoyed, and in the evening a display of fireworks. Almost the entire garrison attended.

Col. and Mrs. Taylor, Miss Taylor, Major and Mrs. Blatchford, Mrs. Green, Capt. and Mrs. Sawtelle were guests at a dinner given by Senator Warren on Friday night in Cheyenne, to meet General Crozier. Mrs. A. C. Kemper, of Cincinnati, is spending the summer with Mrs. James B. Kemper.

FORT THOMAS.

Fort Thomas, Ky., July 9, 1907.

Miss Baker, of Newark, N.J., is visiting her sister, Mrs. Van Duyn, wife of Captain Van Duyn. Miss Hughes, of New York, is visiting her brother, Captain Hughes, 4th Inf. Mrs. Jarvis entertained the officers and ladies of the garrison with a tea party on Thursday in honor of Miss Hughes.

Lieut. Robert D. Goodwin returned Sunday from Fort Leavenworth, Kas., where he has just completed the course of instruction at the Infantry and Cavalry School. Mrs. Tillson has gone to Springfield, Ill., where her husband, Major Tillson, is on duty with the Illinois Militia. Capt. B. T. Simmons returned from the target range Monday to attend general court-martial, but on arrival was found to be too ill for duty and was placed on sick report. Mrs. Scott, mother of Lieutenant Scott, has returned from a visit with friends at Lexington, Ky.

A severe wind and electric storm occurred on Sunday evening which destroyed a fine dwelling near the post belonging to Mrs. Gibson; the house was struck by lightning while the family were at dinner.

FORT OMAHA.

Fort Omaha, Neb., July 8, 1907.

Several cases of small-pox have appeared in the vicinity of the post, and the entire command has been vaccinated by the surgeon.

Capt. C. B. Hepburn returned Tuesday from Iowa, where he had been visiting relatives. Lieut. E. Alexis Jeunet has been the guest of Captain Cunningham for the past week. Gen. J. Franklin Bell, Chief of Staff, accompanied by his aide, Capt. William M. Wright, 2d Inf., spent an hour in the post Saturday, and left for Fort Robinson, Neb.

The National Bloomer Girls played our ball team Friday evening in the presence of a large crowd. The girls won, 4 to 1. It seems rather hard to have a bunch of girls defeat us when our team is considered one of the best in the vicinity of Omaha. Some of our players are inclined to be somewhat chivalrous, and could not keep their eyes on the ball, however. It was very amusing, and a return game will be played in the near future when the soldiers will be expected to redeem themselves.

GOVERNORS ISLAND.

Governors Island, New York Harbor, July 10, 1907.

Major G. H. G. Gale is spending a week at Chaplain Edmund B. Smith's, and his daughters, Miss Gale and Miss Dorothy Gale, are at the Misses Pullman's. Miss Mary Shearer, who has been visiting Mrs. H. O. S. Heistand, left on the 6th for Carlisle, Pa., and Mrs. Heistand is spending three weeks at Atlantic City.

Mrs. Leven C. Allen entertained at lunch on Monday Miss Maude Morrison, of Pasadena, Cal., Mrs. Fitch, of East Orange, and Miss Fitch, of Englewood.

Lieut. C. B. Hodges, who has been appointed A.D.C. to his father, Brig. Gen. Charles L. Hodges, leaves Governors Island on the 20th of this month to sail on the August transport from San Francisco.

DEATHS OF NAVY ENLISTED MEN.

Charles W. Case, private, U.S.M.C., died June 24, 1907, while attached to the U.S.S. Commodore. Capt. Joseph Maud, water tender, died June 27, 1907, while attached to the U.S.S. Franklin.

Alexander Peterson, apprentice seaman, died June 27, 1907, while attached to the naval hospital, Newport, R.I.

MARINE CORPS ORDERS.

JULY 2.—1st Lieut. Paul E. Chamberlin granted leave for two weeks from date of acceptance.

JULY 3.—Major Charles L. McCawley, A.Q.M., granted leave for two months and two weeks from Aug. 1, 1907, with permission to leave the U.S.

Second Lieut. Robert E. Adams to report in person to brigadier general, commandant, July 15, 1907.

Second Lieut. Edwin N. McClellan ordered to report in person to brigadier general, commandant, July 15, 1907.

JULY 5.—Col. Thomas N. Wood granted one month's leave from Aug. 1, 1907.

JULY 8.—Col. Harry K. White granted two weeks' leave from July 10, 1907.

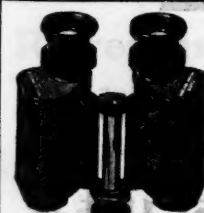
Col. Harry K. White detached on July 25, 1907, from headquarters, U.S. Marine Corps, and to duty in command of marines at navy yard, Portsmouth, N.H.

Capt. William H. Clifford granted leave for one month from July 9, 1907.

JULY 9.—Capt. Frank E. Evans, retired, to report in person to brigadier general, commandant, for duty in connection with Marine Corps rifle team.

Col. Charles H. Lauchheimer, adjut. and inspr., granted leave for one month from July 16, 1907.

Following officers, upon completion of course in target practice at Camp Admiral Harrington, Williamsburg, Va., proceed to marine barracks and School of Application, Annapolis, Md., and resume course of instruction at School of Application: 2d Lieuts. Harold H. Utley, Howard C. Jodson, Allen M.



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Sumner, William F. Bevan, John Potts, Edward P. Roelker, Edward A. Osterman, Edward S. Willing, James N. Sutton. JULY 10.—Capt. William C. Harlee from 1st Provisional Regiment, U.S. Marines, Island of Cuba, proceed to Washington, D.C.

Capt. Sidney W. Brewster from U.S.S. Indiana when vessel is placed in reserve, and to duty at marine barracks, navy yard, Norfolk, Va.

First Lieut. Walter N. Hill from U.S.S. Indiana and to duty at marine barracks, navy yard, Norfolk, Va. The leave granted 2d Lieut. Howard W. Stone, U.S.M.C., is extended fourteen days. (July 1, A.C.P.)

Capt. Herbert J. Hirsinger, U.S.M.C., now at Camp Columbia, Province of Havana, will proceed to Trinidad, Province of Santa Clara, and assume command of that post and Co. K, 1st Prov. Reg., U.S.M.C., relieving Capt. Philip S. Brown, U.S.M.C. (June 26, A.C.P.)

Capt. Philip S. Brown, U.S.M.C., upon being relieved by Capt. Herbert J. Hirsinger, U.S.M.C., will stand relieved from duty in Cuba and will proceed by the first available transportation to Washington, D.C., reporting to the Brigadier General, Commandant, U.S.M.C. (June 26, A.C.P.)

BORN.

BERKELEY.—Born at Norfolk, Va., July 1, 1907, to the wife of Capt. Randolph C. Berkeley, U.S.M.C., a son, James Phillips Berkeley.

IRELAND.—Born at Fort Hancock, N.J., July 8, 1907, a son, Mark Lorin, jr., to Lieut. and Mrs. Mark L. Ireland, Ord. Dept., U.S.A.

KILBURN.—Born at Los Angeles, Cal., a son, to the wife of Capt. Dana W. Kilburn, 26th U.S. Inf.

LEE.—Born at Tanana, Alaska, to the wife of Capt. Joel R. Lee, 22d Inf., a son, July 10, 1907. Captain Lee is serving with the 10th, just promoted.

LEMMER.—Born at Plattsburg Barracks, N.Y., on July 4, 1907, to the wife of Post Com. Sergt. Louis Lemmer, a daughter, Pearl Dorothy.

LUTZ.—Born to Capt. and Mrs. W. J. Lutz, U.S.A., at Lafayette, Ind., July 9, a son.

NOA.—Born at Newport, R.I., to the wife of 1st Lieut. Walter E. Noa, U.S.M.C., a daughter, Irene Germaine.

REYNOLDS.—Born at Los Angeles, Cal., July 2, 1907, a son, Frederick, to the wife of Major Frederick P. Reynolds, Med. Dept., U.S.A.

MARRIED.

CRABBS—BERNARD.—At Washington, D.C., July 6, 1907, Major Joseph T. Crabbs, Q.M. Dept., U.S.A., and Mrs. Elsie Camp Bernard.

HILL—LEVINE.—At New York city, July 3, 1907, Lieut. George P. Hill, 7th Regt., N.G.N.Y., and Miss Edith Alice Levine.

MUNROE—HARMON.—At Roxbury, Mass., July 2, 1907, Miss Florence Theodore Harmon to Lieut. John E. Munroe, Ord. Dept., U.S.A.

DIED.

BERKELEY.—Died at the navy yard, Norfolk, Va., July 2, 1907, Mrs. Randolph Carter Berkeley, wife of Capt. Randolph C. Berkeley, U.S.M.C., and daughter of Pay Inspr. James S. Phillips, U.S.N., and Mrs. Phillips, aged twenty-two years.

BLOW.—Died at San Francisco, Cal., June 25, 1907, Alfred Walke Blow, husband of Georgie Richards Blow, and brother-in-law of Mrs. C. M. Ray, wife of Pay Dir. C. M. Ray, U.S.N.

HARGOUS.—Died in New York city, July 9, 1907, Mrs. Emma B. Hargous, widow of the late Capt. C. E. Hargous, 5th U.S. Inf., and sister of Brig. Gen. George P. Borden, U.S. Army, retired.

MCLEAN.—Died at Washington, D.C., July 7, 1907, Mary K. McLean, daughter of the late Lieut. Col. Nathaniel H. McLean, U.S.A., who died in 1884.

PALMER.—Died at Red Bank, N.J., July 7, 1907, Mrs. Frances C. Palmer, grandmother of Mrs. C. S. Cochran, wife of Lieut. C. S. Cochran, U.S. Revenue Cutter Service.

VAN BROCKLIN.—Died at Floral Park, N.Y., on July 6, 1907, Mrs. Philip Cady Van Brocklin, grandmother of Lieut. Ralph N. Hayden, 3d Cav., U.S.A.

WHITE.—Died June 15, 1907, in Liverpool, England, William James Harris White, son of the late Lieut. Condr. Henry C. White, U.S.N., and of Mrs. James R. Lathrop, formerly Anna Harris White, aged thirty-four years and ten months.

NATIONAL GUARD NOTES.

In response to a letter from the commission appointed to investigate the New York National Guard, asking officers for information, replies have commenced to be received. Some C.O.s confine themselves to statements of finances only, as called for by the Military Code, while some have given statements of all moneys received, even including private contributions for entertainments. Some C.O.s have made no recommendations of any kind to the commission, while others have proposed various innovations. Among these it is suggested that the payment of dues be abolished, and that the State pay enlisted men twenty-five cents for each drill; that brigade delinquency courts be established in lieu of regimental courts for the trial of enlisted men, and that enlisted men be credited with a clothing allowance similar to that of the Army. It is also recommended that officers after five years' service, be allowed \$100 per year for uniforms, and that coats be supplied to enlisted men at the state camp. Some officers recommend instruction at harbor forts in place of the state camp.

First Lieut. Charles J. Imperatori, of Co. D, 9th N.Y., has been unanimously elected captain, vice Ward, promoted major. He joined the 9th from the 7th Regiment in December, 1902. 1st Lieut. Mills Miller, of Co. I, has been unanimously elected captain, vice Co. C, vice Wilcocks, deceased. He has been connected with the 9th since March, 1899, and has been detailed as C.O. of Co. C, for some time past.

The Nebraska National Guard will assemble in camp of instruction from Aug. 12 to 21 inclusive, 1907; the place is

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be designated in future orders. The resignation of Brig. Gen. Jacob H. Culver, adjutant general, is accepted, to take effect July 1, 1907. He was at his own request placed upon the retired list, with the rank of brigadier general, to which he is entitled under the law, and by reason of long, honorable and meritorious service. Among other services, he was a captain in the 32d U.S. Volunteers during the Philippine insurrection. Capt. Charles F. Schwarz is appointed adjutant general, with the rank of brigadier general, to take effect July 1, 1907, vice Culver, resigned.

In the Connecticut National Guard it has been ordered that the use of tent floors and mattresses by enlisted men when in camp be discontinued. The Gold Medal cot will be issued to company commanders on arrival in camp, one for each enlisted man. On conclusion of tour of duty cots will be returned to the assistant quartermaster general at the storehouse; if on detached service, to the quartermaster in charge of property.

Brigadier General Hall, U.S.A., chairman of the committee on publicity of the national board for the promotion of rifle practice, announces the establishment of an annual press trophy, to be shot for at the press match of the National Rifle Association at Camp Perry, Ohio, August next. In addition to the handsome perpetual trophy, there will be a number of other individual prizes, including a trophy to be presented by Arms and the Man, as first prize, to become the property of the winner; a life membership in the National Rifle Association, and cash prizes. The match is open only to bona-fide newspaper men. Any military rifle or ammunition may be used, and the conditions will be ten shots at 500 yards.

Some two thousand California National Guardsmen have been participating this week in joint coast defense exercises at the Presidio of San Francisco. A part of the maneuvers was the repelling of an imaginary night attack from the sea by a hostile fleet composed of launches and small boats. The maneuvers were in charge of Col. John A. Lundeen, U.S.A.

The following dates for encampments are announced in the Massachusetts Militia in addition to those previously noted: 1st Corps Cadets, Lieut. Col. Thomas Talbot, will perform its camp duty at Hingham, Aug. 10 to 17, inclusive. The Naval Brigade, Capt. George R. H. Buffinton, will perform its tour of duty about Aug. 10 to 17. The 1st Battalion of Field Artillery, Major Charles F. Sargent, will perform its camp duty by marches and camps Aug. 4 to 10, inclusive. 2d Corps of Cadets, Lieut. Col. Andrew Fitz, will perform its camp duty at Buxford, July 20-27, inclusive. Major Franklin G. Burnham, commissary, 2d Brigade, is detailed as acting assistant commissary general. The entire land and water forces of the state will be mobilized in Boston on Aug. 3. The parade will be reviewed at the State House by His Excellency the Governor and Commander-in-Chief.

Colonel Denike, of the 10th N.Y., according to advices from Albany, July 9, has issued an order placing under arrest Capt. Gay L. Nelson, of Co. K, of that command, also known as the 15th Separate Co., of Poughkeepsie. The order is said to be the result of an investigation of the company accounts.

Co. C, of the 12th N.Y., has unanimously elected Capt. H. H. Rogers, jr., who has been in command of the new company, L, since its organization, captain. He was active in the organization of Co. L, and before being assigned to command it he was a first lieutenant in Co. C. He joined the regiment as a second lieutenant in Co. A March 8, 1904, and takes a great interest in military affairs. Mr. Edward Lackland has been elected second lieutenant of Co. C.

The 3d Regiment of New Jersey National Guard is encamped this week on historic Sandy Hook under the shadow of a lighthouse that antedates the Revolutionary War, and on ground where ten thousand British troops pitched their tents. The maneuvers have begun, and we are fast getting an idea of what war would be with the Regulars, reinforced by the militia. On the night of July 6 Colonel Harris, commanding the post, and Dr. Krebs, post surgeon, gave brief and comprehensive instruction in subjects appropriate to the occasion to the officers of the state forces, followed by a reception to the visiting officers at the Officers' Club. Religious services were held Sunday by both the regimental and post chaplains, and were largely attended. On July 8 in the afternoon the 3d Regiment, headed by its excellent band, marched in review and made a fine appearance. On Thursday and Friday the post was in the midst of mimic warfare. The troops return home July 13. Everything has moved on harmoniously, and to the eye of the chance spectator, at least, the exercises have been a great success. As soon as the troops detrained at Sandy Hook they were moved back to the camp site which, under the direction of Col. Henry L. Harris, U.S.A., the district commander, had been staked off. In view of the fact that neither officers nor men had had any practical experience in tent pitching at encampments, the tents went up in a remarkably short space of time. Cook shacks, incinerating plants and mess halls had been erected by the Regular troops, under direction of the quartermaster's department, and the supply of water is gained through artesian wells. There were two battalions in this camp, commanded by Major D. T. Mathers and Major C. Walter Shivers, respectively, on duty as supports to defend the fortification from the land side. The 3d Battalion, under Captain Price, was stationed in the fort proper as a reserve for the Regular troops manning the batteries.

Captain Blanton, of Co. A, 23d N.Y., has been presented with a handsome diamond ring by the members of his company as a token of esteem. Residents of Amityville, Long Island, are looking forward to the proposed visit there of Company K over Labor Day, and are already making arrangements for the entertainment of the guardsmen. The Young Women's Club there will give a dance in honor of the visitors and the

Amity Club will entertain the officers at dinner. The company also proposes to take part in the Labor Day parade in Amityville.

Even Arizona will be represented at the National Rifle Matches at Camp Perry next August, and a team of twenty men will be sent, under charge of Major L. W. Coggins, state inspector of rifle practice. Preliminary practice will take place at Camp Brody, seven miles northeast of Prescott, which is directly on the Whipple Barracks target range, one of the best in the Southwest.

Col. W. L. McGhee, of Franklinton, N.C., has been engaged in completing a site for a rifle range at Camp Glenn, the state encampment grounds near Morehead City. The range has been inspected by a U.S. Army officer and approved in every respect. The battlements will be thirty-five feet high, and should a wild shot go over the top it would cross over a swamp and an uninhabited country one mile wide, 100 to 200 feet high, and fall into the shallow waters of Bogue Sound.

A camp for instruction and competition in rifle practice for the Michigan National Guard will be held at Port Huron commencing July 8, 1907, at which a team will be selected to represent the State of Michigan in the "National Competition" to be held at Port Clinton, Ohio, commencing Aug. 26 next.

The annual encampment of the 1st Regiment, Infantry, Vermont National Guard, will be held at the state camp ground, near Fort Ethan Allen, Vt., from Thursday, Aug. 8, to Wednesday, Aug. 14, 1907, both days inclusive. Col. J. Gray Estey is assigned to duty as post commander.

Troop F, 1st Squadron of Cavalry, of Massachusetts, M.V.M., was disbanded July 1. Although the officers, Capt. Edward H. Keyes, 1st Lieut. Edward Fisher and 2d Lieut. Edward S. Ricker, have worked hard to maintain the troop, the handicap was too great. The men of the command have been scattered in many towns that surround Chelmsford, which was the headquarters, and it is rarely they could be brought together for drill.

Some of the officers of the 9th N.Y. are very much in favor of having the command organized into a heavy artillery regiment, like the 13th of Brooklyn, with the necessary dummy guns, etc., for armory instruction. They point out that there is no artillery regiment in Manhattan, and that a scheme to organize one would be enthusiastically supported.

Brevet Major Gen. John G. Story, A.A.G., N.G.N.Y., has qualified as a marksman at Creedmoor for thirty-three consecutive seasons. It is claimed that he, with Gen. James McLeer, commanding the 2d Brigade, and Sergt. A. B. Van Heusen, of the 12th Regiment, are the only thirty-three-year marksmen in the National Guard of the state.

Under command of Lieutenant Colonel Bate, the Governor General's Foot Guards, of Ottawa, Ont., arrived in Buffalo, N.Y., June 29, and were met by the officers of the 74th Regiment, N.G.N.Y., who escorted them to their armory. Passing the McKinley monument, Lieutenant Colonel Bate deposited a wreath in memory of the President. In placing the wreath Lieutenant Colonel Bate said: "The Governor General of Canada wishes to pay his respects to a great man. I assure you this is the sentiment of all the people of Canada." The foot guards were the guests of the 74th Regiment until the afternoon of June 30, when they departed for Niagara Falls, Ont., where they took part, July 1, in the Dominion Day celebration.

Kentucky will send a team to the national matches this year for the first time. Capt. Jackson Morris, D.C.N.G., connected with the Internal Revenue Bureau in Washington, has been given a four months' leave of absence to specially instruct the Kentucky National Guard in rifle practice for the tournament.

Colonel Foote, of the 14th N.Y., has appointed Lieut. Frederick C. Crawford, adjutant of the 1st Battalion, vice Riefenstahl, resigned. Second Lieut. Herbert A. Summers has been appointed assistant inspector of small arms practice with the rank of captain succeeding Capt. Louis Squire, now regimental quartermaster.

In the 13th N.Y., Capt. E. J. Reilly, of Co. F, has been assigned to duty as inspector of small arms practice, Lieut. H. Hermann, Co. M, has been unanimously elected captain, and 2d Lieut. H. E. Carrington, of Co. I, has resigned on account of business.

FLORIDA.

The State Rifle Competition of Florida of 1907 is to be held upon the range, near St. Augustine, Fla., commencing July 15, and extending over a period of three days. This range has again been selected because it is the only one, centrally located, which is sufficiently well equipped to accommodate as many competitors as are expected to be present.

The individual matches for this year's competition are arranged in accordance with and in the order of the events which are to make up the National Match. This serves a double purpose: giving practice at the same ranges and under the same conditions as will obtain at Camp Perry, and affording opportunity to select the brigade team by a test based upon the same features as will make up the competition for which they are being chosen.

A camp will be established and accommodations will be provided at the range for all officers and enlisted men who attend. The tents will be floored and made as comfortable as possible. A mess will be established on the range and all officers of the competition and competitors will be furnished their meals free of charge. The competitions are open only to members of Florida state troops.

The permanent camp site commission of Florida has made a report advocating that a permanent camp for the Florida state troops be located at Philbrook, seven miles from Jacksonville. Brig. Gen. J. W. Sackett reports that ample facilities are afforded for a rifle range which would require no backstops, as the trajectory of the fired rifle ball would strike the ground before it had reached the water in the rear of the target. Behind the targets would be small timber which would form an effective screen and also an excellent background in viewing the targets. The cost of transportation of the various organizations between their home stations and this site would be less than from any point farther removed from Jacksonville. General Sackett says if the National Rifle Matches should be held in Florida it would prove most beneficial to the troops of the state and greatly increase public interest in military affairs. Surgeon Gen. Henry Bacon also approves this site.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Questions are answered as soon as possible, but no particular time can be given for replies. We do not answer questions by mail.

D. H. A. K.—An enlisted man (first sergeant) in command of a platoon of a Signal Corps in passing in review renders the salute prescribed for an enlisted man, viz., holds the saber as prescribed for the first motion of "present arms."

NATIONAL GUARDSMAN.—Thus far it can be stated officially that strictly speaking not a single state has complied with the new Militia law. This means that in some matters, great or small, there is a lack of conformity with the organization of the Regular Army.

W. S. W.—Write to the Adjutant General, U.S. Army, Washington, D.C., for a copy of the printed order giving the rules for the appointment and the examination of second lieutenants from civil life.

G. B.—The name of the old line of battleship at the foot of West Ninety-sixth street, New York city, used by the 1st Battalion of Naval Militia, is the U.S.S. Granite State, formerly named Vermont. Before being assigned to the use of the Naval Militia the Granite State was used as a receiving ship for many years at the navy yard, New York. She was then known as the Vermont.

J. W. D. asks: (1) Between what dates is Civil War service reckoned and allowed? (2) During the last Congress

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was a law passed giving veterans of the Civil War who retired on their own application after forty years' service an additional grade? (3) Where can I purchase the pamphlet giving the addresses of Army and Navy officers? Answer: (1) The Civil War began April 15, 1861, and ended April 2, 1866, except in Texas, where it ended April 20, 1866. (2) No such act was passed by the last Congress. You probably refer to the Act of April 23, 1904. That does not apply to officers already retired. (3) Write to the Superintendent of Documents, Union building, Washington. The list you inquire about costs ten cents a copy, or a dollar a year.

CUBA.—No members of the graduating class this year at the Naval Academy have entered the Marine Corps.

EX-REGULAR.—Your statement does not show the dates of your service in Cuba and Philippines. Officers and enlisted men are entitled to campaign badges for service in Cuba between May 11, 1898, and July 17, 1898; in Porto Rico between July 24, 1898, and Aug. 13, 1898, and in the Philippines between June 30, 1898, and Aug. 16, 1898; between Feb. 4, 1899, and July 4, 1902, in the Department of Mindanao; between Feb. 4, 1899, and Dec. 31, 1904, in the campaign against Pala and his followers in Jolo; April and May, 1905, against Datu Ali, in Mindanao, October, 1905, and against hostile Moros on Mount Bud-Dajo, Jolo, March, 1906.

OTTO NEWMAN.—You are not entitled to a medal, but to a badge, for service in the Ute campaign from September, 1879, to November, 1880.

A. H. O.—See answer to Ex-Regular in this issue.

U. S. V. asks: Has the War Department issued a medal for service in the Porto Rican campaign? If so, will it be issued to people that served in the Volunteer Army in Porto Rico during the war with Spain? Answer: If you served in Porto Rico between July 24, 1898, and Aug. 13, 1898, you are entitled to a campaign badge.

J. T. K. asks: If I enlist in the U.S. Navy Feb. 3, 1903, and serve one month and then desert; later enlist in the Army and serve two years in the Philippines and one year in the United States, and then receive an honorable discharge, am I liable to arrest for deserting from the Navy? Answer: A deserter is liable to arrest any time until after two years following the expiration of the enlistment period in which he deserted. In your case you are not immune from arrest until Feb. 4, 1910. Enlistment period in the Navy is four years.

E. K. asks: I am in confinement awaiting trial by a G.C.M. under the charge of desertion. I have a claim on file at the Auditor of the War Department's office for longevity pay for foreign service rendered on my two previous enlistments in the Philippines and Cuba, for which I received two good, honorable discharges, one with excellent character and the other very good. These claims were made during my present enlistment in the Coast Artillery, and are on file now for over a year. Please let me know whether I forfeit this claim or not if I should be found guilty of desertion. Answer: The War Department deals with each enlistment term as a complete service. You would get your extra pay for foreign service during such time in each enlistment as you were entitled to it. We do not quite understand what you mean by longevity pay now.

M. T. H.—You can procure a copy of "The Making of a Man-o-Warman" from the Bureau of Navigation, Navy Department, Washington, D.C. For the novel you mention write to D. Appleton & Co., Charles Scribner's Sons, New York city, or other well-known booksellers.

W. L. N.—You will find an account of the results of the experiments of introducing camels into this country in an article published in the Army and Navy Journal of a year ago, June 23, 1906, page 1193.

G. S. asks: If a soldier can purchase his discharge from the U.S. Army more than once. Answer: Yes.

J. A.—Army Regulations interleave are not for sale.

A. M. asks: Can a man drawing a pension for disability contracted in the Regular Service be a member of the State Militia and go to camp with them and receive pay while in camp? Answer: Yes.

E. W. F. asks: Whether or not the recent order of the War Department, which stated, in substance, that a soldier was not required to make good the time lost by absence without leave when he did not receive pay and clothing allowance during such time, is applicable to an enlisted man of the Marine Corps. Answer: It is.

ANXIOUS asks: Does the period from the time war was declared with Spain and the time it ended count double towards retirement for all soldiers in the Regular Service? Answer: Actual service in foreign countries counts double.

E. V. asks: (1) A soldier enlists on July 1, 1904; is discharged on June 30, 1907, per expiration of service. Is it not right to carry him in both the body and alterations, as lost by discharge, in the muster rolls for the months of May and June, 1907, he having stood muster with his company at 9 a.m., June 30, and was discharged at 11:30 a.m., June 30? Answer: Yes. (2) If it is not right to carry him as present in the body of the roll, and as a loss in the alterations, how should he be carried? Answer: See above.

X. Y. Z. asks: Has Capt. J. S. Sewell, Corps of Engrs., U.S.A., resigned his commission as an officer of the Army, and if so, when does the resignation take effect? Answer: The officer named has not resigned; he has leave of absence until latter part of October, 1907. It is understood, however, that Captain Sewell contemplates resigning.

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FORT WORDEN.

Fort Worden, Wash., July 3, 1907.

The 30th Company made a trip to Friday Harbor on Sunday, where they had an interesting game of ball which ended in a victory for the home team, the score being 17 to 10. A large crowd of excursionists took the trip with the team.

Capt. E. G. Abbott arrived the first of the week, accompanied by his mother and sister. His friends will be gratified to know he has regained his health. Colonel Cummins, accompanied by Captains Buckley and Reeder, made an inspection at Fort Worden on Monday, after which they called on Admiral Burwell at the Puget Sound Navy Yard.

After a most trying ordeal of being in quarantine for seven weeks for the measles, the Easterbrook family are again out. The fact that the Chaplain has been away on sick leave for three months, and that Mrs. Easterbrook had all the care of the sick children, made it very distressing. Mrs. Reeder and Mrs. Ohnstad and family have returned from a visit to Mulene. Mrs. Harry Newton is visiting friends in Seattle.

Through the efforts of Mrs. K. O. Masteller, a book club has been started, which will afford the ladies on the line opportunity to read the latest books each month, after which a drawing will be held, and each member will become the possessor of one of the books. Miss Webster has been the guest of Mrs. Preston for ten days, and in her honor Mrs. Preston gave a dinner on Sunday evening; the guests were: Captain Reeder, Lieutenants Ohnstad and Geere.

Great preparation is being made at all the forts in the district for the arrival of the militia to-morrow, when the maneuver camp will begin and will continue until July 13. Eleven companies, Signal Corps hospital detachments and regimental field and staff of the N.G.W. will leave Seattle at 3 p.m. on a Government transport. Those coming to Worden are: Col. G. B. Leasing, Major Otto A. Case, Major E. M. Brown (surg.), Capt. C. E. Head, 1st Lieut. Colonel Welborn, 2d Lieutenant Graeff; three non-commissioned officers. Company B, Seattle: Capt. W. M. Inglis, 1st Lieutenant Norton, 2d Lieut. A. W. Hardy. Company K, Everett: Capt. G. H. Baker, 1st Lieut. D. A. Thornburg, 2d Lieutenant Goldman. Company L, Seattle: Captain Darlington, Lieutenants Hanson and Hadley, one officer and fifteen men, Signal Corps, Seattle; six men and hospital corps, Tacoma.

FORT LOGAN.

Fort Logan, Colo., July 6, 1907.

A great change is about to take place in the garrison at Fort Logan, as the 2d Battalion, 21st Inf., has been ordered to Fort Douglas, Utah, for station. This will leave eight companies at Fort Logan, but as each is far from being up to its full strength, the garrison will be unusually small, especially in proportion to the size of this post, and the work of the commissioned officers in instructing and drilling the men of their respective commands will be rendered still more unsatisfactory. Major Harry A. Leonhauser will command the 2d Battalion at Fort Douglas, and the change of station will take place the latter part of July or the beginning of August. The other officers who will accompany the battalion are Capt. C. Stacey, Lieut. W. P. Kitts, Woolnough, Lents and Schultz. Mrs. C. Stacey will accompany her husband; Mrs. W. P. Kitts will remain at Fort Logan for the present and will visit relatives and friends in New York and Pennsylvania the latter part of the summer.

Capt. and Mrs. Stacey entertained Mrs. Struthers, Mrs. Ball and Chaplain Ossewaarde at supper last Sunday evening. Chaplain James Ossewaarde left Fort Logan last Monday afternoon on a three months' leave, which he expects to spend with relatives and friends in Michigan. His last official act before his departure was to officiate at the wedding of Sergt. Albert Birmele, of Co. A, 21st Inf., and Miss Josephine Love, who was residing at Logantown. The marriage took place at two o'clock on Monday afternoon in the presence of a small circle of relatives and immediate friends.

The officers of the 3d Battalion who came in from the target range to attend the smoker given on Saturday evening, returned again on Sunday with the exception of Lieutenant Ristine, who remained for special work. Major and Mrs. Palmer and their son, Almon, who have been visiting Capt. and Mrs. Farmer for the last few weeks, left for the East last Monday morning.

COLUMBUS BARRACKS.

Columbus Barracks, Ohio, July 8, 1907.

Miss Edmonia Cooke, the guest of Lieut. and Mrs. Reed for the past ten days, left Wednesday for her home in Virginia. A very charming card party was given on Tuesday by Mrs. McAndrews in honor of her mother and sister, Mrs. Murphy and Mrs. Todd. Five hundred was played, and Mrs. Bennett received the first prize, a dozen champagne glasses. The second prize, a book, was won by Mrs. Glenn, and the prize for the greatest number of aces, four Japanese candle-shades, was carried away by Mrs. Reed. For over the Fourth Lieut. and Mrs. Gopen had visiting them Mrs. Gopen, senior, and Dr. and Mrs. Hempstead, all of Cleveland.

After a short visit to Louisville, Mrs. Powers returned here last Thursday morning. Miss Blackford left Friday for Fort D. A. Russell, where she will visit her sister, Mrs. Sawtelle, during the summer months. Lieutenant Clendenin is spending a ten days' leave with his family in Virginia. Col. and Mrs. Glenn entertained very informally at tea Sunday night, Miss Blossom, Miss Reed, Lieutenants Cole and Cowan and Captain Grimes. The boys' choir of Trinity gave several selections at the usual Sunday night concert. There were three solos and then the whole choir sang, with the band accompaniment, Gounod's "Praise ye the Father."

BOSTON HARBOR NOTES.

Fort Revere, Mass., July 8, 1907.

On Monday Captain Merriam went to Newburyport, Mass., in the interest of the court-martial being held at Fort Warren, of which he is the judge advocate. Mrs. Hinkle, Miss Skillings and Miss Dyer spent Monday with Mrs. Bennett at Fort Banks. On Tuesday evening Colonel Homer and Miss Skillings entertained Lieut. and Mrs. Hinkle at dinner. Henry Davis, son of Major and Mrs. Henry C. Davis, of Fort Andrews, sailed on the 3d for the Panama Canal Zone. He went with his aunt, Mrs. Gaillard, who is to join her husband, Major Gaillard, Mr. and Mrs. Quayle, of Cleveland, are visiting their daughter, Mrs. Brett, at Fort Revere. Mrs. Enders, wife of Dr. W. J. Enders, the new surgeon at Fort Warren, has joined her husband. Her mother and son accompanied her; they were the guests of Colonel Homer and Miss Skillings at dinner on the Fourth. Lieut. Franc Lecocq is at Fort Banks, to remain in the

district until after maneuvers, which will soon be under full swing. All day Sunday the militia officers were at Fort Revere and their non-commissioned officers were at their prospective work.

The 10th Artillery Band gave a very enjoyable concert at the Hotel Emberton in Fall on Sunday afternoon. Lieut. and Mrs. Brett entertained Capt. and Mrs. Merriam at dinner on Sunday night. Mrs. Charles R. Lloyd is the guest of her mother at Martha's Vineyard for the summer.

FIELD DAY AT KEY WEST.

Key West Barracks, Fla., July 5, 1907.

The Coast Artillery companies stationed at Key West Barracks held a field day on the Fourth of July, with the following results:

Running broad jump, Sergt. Woodruff, 122d Co., 18 ft. 3 in.; Corp. Vanner, 80th Co., 17 ft. 11 in.; Sergt. Goodwyn, 121st Co., 16 ft. 11 in. Running high jump—Sergt. Woodruff, 5 ft.; Sergt. Goodwyn, 4 ft. 4 in. Pole vault—Sergt. Tibbets, 80th Co., 7 ft. 5 in.; Sergt. Goodwyn, 7 ft. 3 in.; Sergt. Ford, 80th Co., 6 ft. 9 in. 50-yard sack race—Pvt. Gaffigan, 80th Co., Pvt. Nonnemacher, 122d Co., Pvt. Chesley, 121st Co., 100-yard dash—Pvt. Richmond, 121st Co., 11 1-5 sec.; Sergt. Goodwyn, 11 2-5 sec.; Sergt. Woodruff, 11 3-5 sec.

Wheelbarrow race—Pvts. Nonnemacher and Killon, 122d Co.; Corp. Rice and Pvt. O'Connor, 80th Co.; Pvt. Chesley and Richmond, 121st Co. 440-yard run—Sergt. Russell, 122d Co., 1 min. 1 2-5 sec.; Sergt. Tibbets, 1 min. 1 3-5 sec.; Pvt. Hanshaw, 121st Co., 1 min. 1 4-5 sec.

Eight-hundred-and-eighty-yard relay—Corp. Robbins, Mach. Tinner, Pvt. Richmond and Chesley, 121st Co., 1 min. 52 2-5 sec. Sergt. Backman, Sergt. Tibbets, Corp. Vanner and Pvt. Gaffigan, 80th Co., 1 min. 54 4-5 sec.; Sergt. Woodruff, Sergt. Russell, Sergt. Larmore and Pvt. Nonnemacher, 122d Co., 1 min. 58 2-5 sec.

Shoe race—Mach. Tinner, 121st Co.; Pvt. Nonnemacher, 122d Co.; Pvt. Gaffigan, 80th Co. Diving for coin—Pvt. Smith, 121st Co.; Pvt. Burgen, 122d Co.; Pvt. Burke, 80th Co. Goat race—Pvt. Albertson; Pvt. Haskin.

Ball games: First game, 122d Co. vs. 9th Band, C.A.; score, 4 to 1, favor 122d Co. Second game, 121st Co. vs. 80th Co., C.A.; score, 5 to 0, favor 121st Co. Third game, 121st Co. vs. 122d Co., C.A.; score 10 to 4, favor 121st Co.

Officials: Judges—Ord. Sergt. Dangler, Coms. Sergt. Smith, Elect. Sergt. Colons; time keepers—Elect. Sergt. Mahoney, Master Gun. Pixley, 1st Class Sergt. MacCleary; starter—1st Sergt. Goodwyn, 121st Co.; announcer—1st Sergt. O'Connor, 80th Co.; official measurers—1st Sergt. McFatter, 122d Co., Drum Major, 9th Band, C.A.; clerk of the course, P.Q.M. Sergt. Wright; referee, Capt. F. W. Ralston, C.A.

SAMOA NOTES.

Tutuila, Samoa, June 4, 1907.

This little station has seldom been heard from for various reasons, principally because being well governed, contented and happy, it "has had no history." But such a state of affairs was too ideal to last. The first blow came with the withdrawal of the Oceanic Steamship Company's steamers, for financial reasons connected with the Subsidy bill and the labor unions of San Francisco and Sydney. That leaves the island without imports, and no imports means no customs duties with which to build roads and make improvements. Also it means no mail; our mail comes now through Vancouver, to Honolulu, Fiji, six hundred miles back to German Samoa, where it rests until some chance vessel will bring it to us. As soon as possible the stationship Annapolis, which replaces the Adams, will make regular trips to take over and bring back the mail—mail that will be six weeks old when we get it. It will take four months to get a reply to a letter, and then it will have to come through two foreign countries to reach us. We won't antagonize Congress by making any remarks about it, and maybe it will treat us better next session.

Now, however, we have a more serious proposition to solve. A rain and wind storm, lasting six days, with an estimated fall of thirty inches (the rain gauge overflowed), was concluded by an earthquake shock that caused numerous landslides all over the island. The worst one struck the back wall of the fita-fita barracks, a cement structure, thick enough, one would have thought, to stand anything; crushing the wall like an eggshell and filling the building to the roof with a mass of earth and rock. Sergeant Cox, U.S.M.C., in charge of the barracks, got his men safely out, and ran back himself to close a door, hoping to save some of the Government property, and was caught under a falling wall and badly crushed. He was extricated with difficulty and some danger to the rescuers, who were in the way of falling walls and ruins, but who never faltered until the Sergeant was dug out and in the hands of Dr. Fauntleroy. As the tiny apology for a hospital was inaccessible from the barracks, Sergeant Cox was taken at once to the Governor's residence, where in spite of all efforts he died about thirty hours after the accident.

Others will write of his life and his death, so bravely met. We who knew him well honored him, and the grief of "his fita-fita," whom he truly loved, is pitiful and very genuine. This is the great calamity. The other is that one land slide slid into the reservoir, completely filling it and spilling 280,000 gallons of water in a muddy torrent all through the village and station, tearing out all the bridges not already gone, and utterly destroying the water supply. It will take thousands of dollars to restore the station, one house being badly torn from its foundations. Meantime the ice plant is in a bad way, though they hope to have it going before long, distilling water enough to drink.

So much for the naval station proper. The loss from destroyed plantations and floods in other districts is inestimable. We fear it is large, and that the native population will suffer and we can get no help for four months—even if we can get it then.

Governor and Mrs. C. B. T. Moore returned from their vacation on May 29, on the Annapolis, both looking and feeling well and glad to be back again to this land and these people whom they love so much.

The Adams will sail in a few days on her homeward cruise through the Mediterranean. She has been remastered, repaired, her boilers and engines remade by her own crew, under her own officers. She is the last of her class, and while she will not be as comfortable as if she had a dynamo and ice plant, the necessities of a modern ship, she will begin her homeward bound trip in good shape.

CAMP COLUMBIA.

Havana, Cuba, July 5, 1907.

July 4 was very becomingly and interestingly celebrated here. Beginning at reveille the band, 27th U.S. Infantry, starting at the east end of officers' quarters, marched around the parade ground, ending at Marine Barracks No. 47. At the sounding of the first march at reveille, the flag was raised and a salute of thirteen guns fired by Battery F, 3d Regiment, F.A., Capt. George G. Gately, commanding.

From 9 a.m. to 11 a.m. there was a military tournament. At 11:30 a.m. the command formed en masse near the band stand, officers and men in side arms, where the following exercises were held:

Publication of General Orders, Headquarters Army of Cuban Pacification. Invocation, by Chaplain G. D. Rice, 27th Inf. Reading of Declaration of Independence by Lieut. Col. Millard F. Wain, General Staff, chief of staff, Army of Cuban Pacification. Singing, "Columbia." Benediction by Chaplain George J. Waring, 11th Cav. Twelve o'clock, noon, salute to the Union of forty-five guns by Battery F, 3d Regt., F.A., Capt. George G. Gately, commanding. Afternoon, continuation of military tournament for suitable cash prizes. At retreat as the flag was lowered a salute of thirteen guns was fired

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by Battery F, 3d Field Artillery. At 8 p.m. there were fire works under the direction of Captain Gibbs, Signal Corps.

The military tournament officials were the following:

In charge of tournament, referee and marshal, Capt. Frank Tompkins, 11th Cav.

In charge of arrangements for grand stand, shade tents, hurdles, obstacles, rope for tug-of-war, etc., Capt. Walter T. Bates, Q.M., 27th Inf.

Clerk of the course and treasurer, 2d Lieut. W. L. Stevenson, 11th Cav.

Judges for competitive drill—Major Charles G. Treat, I.G., A.C.P.; Capt. George Vidmer, 11th Cav.; Capt. George G. Gately, 3d Field Art.

Judges—Capt. George Vidmer, 11th Cav.; Capt. George G. Gately, 3d Field Art.; Capt. George S. Gibbs, S.C. Capt. C. J. Manly, asst. surg.; Capt. Joseph L. Gilbreth, 27th Inf.; 1st Lieut. G. A. Youngberg, C.E.; 2d Lieut. R. H. Davis, U.S.M.C.

Starter—Capt. Paul B. Malone, 27th Inf.

Time keepers—2d Lieut. W. O. Powers, U.S.M.C.; 2d Lieut. P. R. Manchester, 27th Inf.; 2d Lieut. W. S. Sturgill, 11th Cav.

Chief scorer and announcer, Sergt. William Nelson, Co. B, 27th Inf.

The sports included tug-of-war, fencing for points, sprints and other track races; Field Artillery harnessing race and competitive drill for foot troops.

PHILIPPINES SMALL ARMS COMPETITION.

Prizes for the annual rifle and pistol competitions in the Philippines Division were awarded at Fort McKinley on May 19, the occasion being one of special ceremony. The troops were reviewed and Major Gen. Leonard Wood, commanding the division, awarded the prizes to the successful competitors, pinning on each man's medal as his name was called.

At the close of the awarding of the medals and prizes Major General Wood, accompanied by Brig. General Pershing, inspected the line of troops, after which the entire brigade marched in review. The soldiers made an excellent appearance on the march and called forth many words of praise from the spectators.

Following is a list of the winners of prizes offered by Manila commercial concerns: Sergt. Arthur Brest, highest distinguished marksman, a gold watch, donated by the Army and Navy Club. Lieut. John A. Pearson, highest slow fire score, a pair of field glasses from Estrella del Norte; for highest score among officers on skirmish run, a basket of edibles from La Extremeha. Pvt. Zane I. Adair, best slow fire record in team shoot, handsome locket and watch set, donated by Walter E. Olsen & Co. Lieut. Wilbur A. McDonald, best rapid fire score, a new simplified 12-bore Tobin shotgun, donated by Alfredo Roensch & Co. 1st Sergt. William F. Patchin, a selection of goods from the New York-Paris Manila. Corp. Charles Rie, winner of the shoot, a gold watch, presented by the Manila Electric Light and Railroad Co., for highest skirmish run.

The above prizes were awarded in addition to the ones offered by the Army. Below we give the official report of the competition, made by Major Harry C. Hale, 13th Inf., in charge.

The following are the names of men constituting the rifle team, Philippines Division, 1907, viz:

	Medal.	Score
1. Charles Rie, Corp., B, 2d Inf.	Gold	759
2. Ethelbert L. Dudley, M. Sgt., M, 3d Cav.	Gold	737
3. William F. Patchin, 1st Sergt., A, 9th Inf.	Gold	737
4. Charles M. Scott, Corp., G, 15th Inf.	Silver	728
5. Herman Truener, Chf. Musn., band, 13th Inf.	"	731
6. Ralph L. Brown, Corp., B, 15th Inf.	"	715
7. Jesse J. McLaughlin, 1st Sgt., D, 15th Inf.	"	715
8. Robert H. Palmer, Sgt., G, 4th Cav.	"	708
9. Julius Jennings, Pvt., A, 15th Inf.	"	703
10. Olney Bonar, Sgt., L, 4th Cav.	"	696
11. George H. Siemens, M. Sgt., K, 9th Inf.	"	690
12. Charles Jordan, Trmpt., D, 3d Cav.	Bronze	689
13. Fred Tenderholm, Pvt., E, 19th Inf.	"	687
14. Thomas Feeney, Sgt., D, 4th Cav.	"	685
15. Walter B. Williams, Sgt. Major, 24th Inf.	"	685
16. Joseph Fernandez, 1st Sgt., K, 4th Cav.	"	681
17. Michael G. Bullier, 1st Sgt., M, 4th Cav.	"	681
18. Edward A. Roberts, Sgt., K, 7th Cav.	"	681
19. John Garrison, Pvt., I, 16th Inf.	"	679
20. Rother McCoy, Sgt., L, 2d Inf.	"	676
21. Charles R. Swanson, Sgt., F, 9th Inf.	"	672
22. Alvin F. Phipps, Pvt., C, 13th Inf.	"	671
23. Orville L. Dyer, Sgt., C, 15th Inf.	"	668
24. Preston I. Delph, Corp., I, 4th Cav.	"	668
25. Neal Burk, 1st Sgt., D, 7th Cav.	"	667
26. Rhoden Bond, Lance Corp., C, 25th Inf.	"	665
27. Lyle H. Stewart, Corp., C, 15th Inf.	"	665
28. John A. Rafferty, Corp., L, 15th Inf.	"	664
29. Frank Anderson, Pvt., B, 13th Inf.	"	663
30. Arthur J. Manchester, Pvt., H, 15th Inf.	"	660
31. Aaron E. Ford, Pvt., D, 13th Inf.	"	659

The following named officers made scores equal to the members of the rifle team, and are therefore entitled to the proper medals, viz:

	Medal.	Score
1. 1st Lieut. John A. Pearson, 7th Cav.	Gold	738
2. 2d Lieut. Charles L. Mitchell, 25th Inf.	Silver	734
3. 2d Lieut. Joseph L. Topham, 13th Inf.	Silver	732
4. 2d Lieut. Dred F. Otey, P.S.	Silver	726
5. 1st Lieut. Wilbur A. McDonald, 15th Inf.	Silver	722
6. 1st Lieut. William N. Haskell, 4th Cav.	Silver	722
7. 1st Lieut. Kneeland S. Snow, 9th Inf.	Bronze	688
8. 1st Lieut. Charles W. Barber, 2d Inf.	"	678
9. Capt. Pogram Whitwright, 1st Inf.	"	675
10. Capt. LaRoy S. Upton, 1st Inf.	"	671
11. 2d Lieut. Edward R. Coppock, 3d Cav.	"	667
12. 2d Lieut. John C. Maloney, P.S.	"	667
13. 2d Lieut. George F. Waugh, 15th Inf.	"	665
14. Capt. Charles N. Murphy, 13th Inf.	"	665
15. 2d Lieut. Clement H. Wright, 2d Inf.	"	664

The following named distinguished marksmen equalled team score:

	Score
1. Arthur Brest, Sgt., 15th Inf.	731
2. Richard Lunsford, Q.M. Sgt., A, 2d Inf.	690
3. Ned M. Green, 1st Lieut., 15th Inf.	628
4. John Dittmer, 1st Sgt., E, 15th Inf.	631

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STATIONS OF THE ARMY.

DIVISION AND DEPARTMENT COMMANDS.

Department of the East—Major Gen. Frederick D. Grant, U.S.A. Hqs., Governors Island, N.Y. Major Gen. Leonard Wood, U.S.A., ordered to command. Department of the Gulf—Hqs., Atlanta, Ga. Brig. Gen. William S. Edgerly, U.S.A. Brig. Gen. John M. K. Davis, U.S.A., in temporary command. Department of the Lakes—Brig. Gen. William H. Carter, U.S.A. Major Gen. F. D. Grant, U.S.A., ordered to command. Hqs., new Federal building, Chicago, Ill. Department of the Missouri—Brig. Gen. Edward S. Godfrey, U.S.A. Hqs., Omaha, Neb. Department of Dakota—Major Gen. William S. McCaskey, U.S.A. Hqs., St. Paul, Minn. Department of Texas—Brig. Gen. Albert L. Myer, U.S.A. Hqs., San Antonio, Tex. Department of the Colorado—Brig. Gen. Earl D. Thomas, U.S.A. Hqs., Denver, Colo. Department of California—Brig. Gen. Frederick Funston, U.S.A. Hqs., San Francisco, Cal. Department of the Columbia—Hqs., Vancouver Bks., Wash. Col. T. C. Woodbury, 3d Inf., U.S.A. Major Gen. Adolphus W. Greely ordered to command. Philippines Division—Major Gen. Leonard Wood, U.S.A. Major Gen. John F. Weston ordered to command. Hqs., Manila, P.I. Department of Luzon—Major Gen. John F. Weston, U.S.A. Hqs., Manila, P.I. Department of the Visayas—Brig. Gen. Albert L. Mills, U.S.A. Hqs., Iloilo, P.I. Department of Mindanao—Hqs., Zamboanga, P.I. Brig. Gen. Tasker H. Bliss, U.S.A.

Army of Cuban Pacification—Hqs., Havana, Cuba. Brig. Gen. Thomas H. Barry, U.S.A., commanding.

ENGINEERS.

Band, Washington Bks., D.C.; A, B, C and D, Manila, P.I.; E and H, Washington Bks., D.C.; F and G, Havana, Cuba; I, K, L and M, Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.

HOSPITAL CORPS.

A, Havana, Cuba; B, Presidio San Francisco, Cal.; C, Washington Bks., D.C.; D, Manila, P.I.

SIGNAL CORPS.

Hqs., Washington, D.C.; A, Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.; B, D and H, Ft. Omaha, Neb.; C, Valdez, Alaska; G, Ft. Wood, N. Y.; E, Benicia Bks., Cal.; I, address Havana, Cuba; F and L, in P.I.; K, Ft. Gibbon, Alaska.

CAVALRY.

1st Cav.—Hqs., A, B, C, D, I, K, L and M, Ft. Clark, Texas; E, F, G and H, Ft. Sam Houston, Texas.
2d Cav.—Entire regiment Ft. Des Moines, Iowa.
3d Cav.—Address entire regiment Manila, P.I.
4th Cav.—Manila, P.I. Will sail for the United States and take station as follows: Troops F and G on July 14, 1907, to take station at Ft. Snelling, Minn.; headquarters, band and remaining troops will sail on Oct. 15, 1907; headquarters, band and A, B, C, D, I, K, L and M, to Ft. Meade, and Troops E and H to Ft. Snelling, Minn.
5th Cav.—Hqs., and A, B, C and D, Ft. Huachuca, Ariz.; I, K, Ft. Wingate, N.M.; E, F, G and H, Ft. Apache, Ariz.; L, Whipple Bks., Ariz.; M, Ft. Duchesne, Utah.
6th Cav.—Hqs., and A, B, C, D, E, F, G and H, Ft. Meade, S.D.; I and M, Ft. Keogh, Mont.; J and K, Ft. Yellowstone, Wyo. Will sail for Manila on Sept. 5, 1907, to relieve 4th Cav.
7th Cav.—En route from Manila, P.I., to Ft. Riley, Kas., and are due there the latter part of July. Address at latter place.
8th Cav.—Hqs., band and A, B, C, D, I, K, L and M, Ft. Robinson, Neb.; Troops F and G, Ft. Yellowstone, Wyo.; E and H, Ft. Russell, Wyo.
9th Cav.—Hqs., and A, B, C, D, E, F, H, I, K, L and M, Manila; Troop G, Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.
10th Cav.—Hqs., and A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, I, K and L, Manila, P.I.; M, Fort Robinson, Neb.
11th Cav.—Hqs., and I, K, L and M, Pinar Del Rio, Cuba; E, F, G and H, Havana, Cuba; A, B, C and D, Ft. Ethan Allen, Vt.
12th Cav.—Entire regiment Ft. Oglethorpe, Ga.
13th Cav.—Hqs., and E, F, G and H, Ft. Meyer, Va.; A, B, C and D, Ft. Sheridan, Ill.; Troops I, K, L and M, Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.
14th Cav.—Hqs., and A, B, C and D, Ft. Walla Walla, Wash.; E, G and H, Presidio S.F., Cal.; K and L, Boise Bks., Idaho; I and M, Yosemite National Park, Cal. Troop F Sequoia National Park, Cal.
15th Cav.—Hqs., A, B, C, D, I, K, L and M, Havana, Cuba; E, F, G and H, Ft. Ethan Allen, Vt.

FIELD ARTILLERY.

1st Art. (Light)—Hqs., A, B and C, Ft. Sill, O.T.; D, E and F, Presidio S.F., Cal.
2d Art. (Mountain)—Hqs., A, B, C, D, E and F, Ft. Russell, Wyo.
3d Art. (Light)—Hqs., A, B, Ft. Sam Houston, Texas; C, Ft. Snelling, Minn.; D, E, F, Ft. Meyer, Va.
4th Art. (Mountain)—Hqs., A, B, Vancouver Bks.; C, D, Manila; E, F, Ft. Sheridan, Ill. Battery A, Vancouver, Wash.
5th Art. (Light)—Hqs., A, B, C, Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.; D, E, F, Manila, P.I.
6th Art. (Horse)—Hqs., A, B, C, D, E, F, Ft. Riley, Kas. *On detached service in Cuba.

COAST ARTILLERY CORPS.

Company and Station.	Company and Station.
1st. Ft. Levee, Me.	5th. Ft. Williams, Me.
2d. Ft. H. G. Wright, N.Y.	6th. Ft. Monroe, Va.
3d. Ft. Moultrie, S.C.	7th. Ft. Banks, Mass.
4th. Ft. DuPont, Del.	8th. Ft. Preble, Me.

9th. Ft. Warren, Mass.	68th. Ft. Baker, Cal.
10th. Presidio, S.F., Cal.	69th. Ft. Monroe, Va.
11th. Ft. Schuyler, N.Y.	70th. Presidio, S.F., Cal.
12th. Ft. H. G. Wright, N.Y.	71st. Ft. Casey, Wash.
13th. Ft. Monroe, Va.	72d. Ft. Scriven, Ga.
14th. Ft. Greble, R.I.	73d. Ft. Monroe, Va.
15th. Ft. Barrancas, Fla.	74th. Ft. Scriven, Ga.
16th. Ft. Moultrie, S.C.	75th. Ft. Morgan, Ala.
17th. Ft. Washington, Md.	76th. Ft. Barrancas, Fla.
18th. Ft. Schuyler, N.Y.	77th. Ft. Barrancas, Fla.
19th. Ft. Caswell, N.C.	78th. Ft. Moultrie, S.C.
20th. Ft. Barrancas, Fla.	79th. Ft. Caswell, N.C.
21st. Ft. Howard, Md.	80th. Key West Bks., Fla.
22d. Ft. Barrancas, Fla.	81st. Ft. Schuyler, N.Y.
23d. Ft. McKinley, Me.	82d. Ft. Totten, N.Y.
24th. Ft. McKinley, Me.	83d. Ft. Revere, Mass.
25th. Ft. Miley, Cal.	84th. Ft. Hamilton, N.Y.
26th. Ft. Flagler, Wash.	85th. Ft. Casey, Wash.
27th. Presidio, S.F., Cal.	86th. Ft. Wadsworth, N.Y.
28th. Ft. Roscrans, Cal.	87th. Ft. Totten, N.Y.
29th. Presidio, S.F., Cal.	88th. Ft. Mansfield, R.I.
30th. Ft. Worden, Wash.	89th. Ft. Banks, Mass.
31st. Ft. Caswell, N.C.	90th. Ft. McKinley, Me.
32d. Ft. Baker, Cal.	91st. Jackson Bks., La.
33d. Ft. Columbia, Wash.	92d. Ft. Flagler, Wash.
34th. Ft. Stevens, Ore.	93d. Ft. Stevens, Ore.
35th. Ft. Monroe, Va.	94th. Ft. Flagler, Wash.
36th. Ft. Moultrie, S.C.	95th. (Torpedo Co.), Ft. Hancock, N.J.
37th. Ft. McKinley, Me.	96th. Ft. Warren, Mass.
38th. Presidio, S.F., Cal.	97th. Ft. Adams, R.I.
39th. Ft. DeSoto, Fla.	98th. Ft. Hamilton, N.Y.
40th. Ft. Howard, Md.	99th. Ft. Moultrie, S.C.
41st. Ft. Monroe, Va.	100th. Ft. Terry, N.Y.
42d. Ft. Mott, N.J.	101st. Ft. Totten, N.Y.
43d. Ft. Terry, N.Y.	102d. Ft. Adams, R.I.
44th. Ft. Washington, Md.	103d. Ft. Howard, Md.
45th. Ft. DuPont, Del.	104th. Ft. Washington, Md.
46th. Ft. Strong, Mass.	105th. Presidio, S.F., Cal.
47th. Ft. Hunt, Va.	106th. Ft. Flagler, Wash.
48th. Ft. Hancock, N.J.	107th. Ft. Preble, Me.
49th. Ft. Williams, Me.	108th. Ft. Worden, Wash.
50th. Ft. Wadsworth, N.Y.	109th. Ft. Greble, R.I.
51st. Ft. Hamilton, N.Y.	110th. Ft. Adams, R.I.
52d. Ft. Rodman, Mass.	111th. Ft. Dade, Fla.
53d. Ft. Wadsworth, N.Y.	112th. Ft. DuPont, Del.
54th. (Torpedo Depot Co.), Ft. Totten, N.Y.	113th. Ft. Hancock, N.J.
55th. Ft. Hancock, N.J.	114th. Ft. Totten, N.Y.
56th. Ft. Wadsworth, N.Y.	115th. Ft. Roscrans, Cal.
57th. (Torpedo Co.), Ft. Wadsworth, N.Y.	116th. Ft. Scriven, Ga.
58th. (Torpedo Co.), Ft. Monroe, Va.	117th. Ft. Adams, R.I.
59th. Ft. Andrews, Boston, S.F. Cal.	118th. Ft. Monroe, Va.
60th. (Torpedo Co.), Presidio S.F. Cal.	119th. Ft. Mott, N.J.
61st. Ft. Baker, Cal.	120th. (Torpedo Co.), Ft. Strong, Mass.
62d. Ft. Worden, Wash.	121st. Key West Bks., Fla.
63d. Ft. Casey, Wash.	122d. Key West, Fla.
64th. Ft. Miley, Cal.	123d. Ft. Hamilton, N.Y.
65th. Presidio, S.F., Cal.	124th. Ft. Andrews, Mass.
66th. Presidio, S.F., Cal.	125th. Ft. Terry, N.Y.
67th. Presidio, S.F., Cal.	126th. Ft. Worden, Wash.
	127th. Ft. Fremont, S.C.

INFANTRY.

1st Inf.—Manila, P.I.
2d Inf.—Address entire regiment Manila, P.I.
3d Inf.—Hqs., and E, F, G and H, Ft. Lawton, Wash.; A, B, C, D, I, K, L and M, Ft. Wright, Wash.
4th Inf.—Hqs., and E, F, I, K, L and M, Ft. Thomas, Ky.; A, B, C and D, Ft. Mackenzie, Wyo.; G and H, Washington Bks., D.C.
5th Inf.—Hqs., E, F, G, H, I, K, L and M, address Havana, Cuba; A, B, C and D, Plattburg, N.Y.
6th Inf.—Hqs., and A, B, C and D, Ft. Harrison, Mont.; E, F, G and H, Ft. Lincoln, N.D.; I, K, L and M, Ft. Missoula, Mont.
7th Inf.—Hqs., A, B, C, D, E, F, G and H, Ft. Wayne, Mich.; I, K, L and M, Ft. Brady, Mich.
8th Inf.—Manila, P.I.
9th Inf.—A, C, D, E, F, G, H, I, K, L and M, Manila, P.I.: will sail for the U.S. July 15, 1907, and will take station at Fort Sam Houston, Tex. B, Ft. Sam Houston, Tex.
10th Inf.—Hqs., band and Cos. E and F, Ft. William H. Seward, Alaska; C and D, Ft. Gibbon, Alaska; H, Ft. Davis, Alaska; A, Ft. Lisicum, Alaska; B, Ft. Egbert, Alaska; G, Ft. St. Michael, Alaska; I, K, L and M, Honolulu, H.I. The latter battalion will be relieved in July, 1907, and will proceed to stations in Alaska: Battalion, field and staff and Cos. I, to Ft. Lisicum; M, Ft. Egbert; I, Ft. St. Michael, and K, Ft. Davis.
11th Inf.—Hqs., and A, B, C, D, E, F, G and H, Havana, Cuba; K, L and M, Ft. D. A. Russell, Wyo.; I, Ft. Crook, Neb.
12th Inf.—Hqs., E, F, G and H, Ft. Jay, N.Y.; A, B, C and D, Ft. Porter, N.Y.; I, K, L and M, Ft. Niagara, N.Y.
13th Inf.—Entire regiment Manila, P.I. Will sail for the U.S. Sept. 14, 1907, and will take station at Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.
14th Inf.—Hqs., A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, I, K, L and M, Vancouver Bks., Wash.; E, Presidio of Monterey, Cal.
15th Inf.—Entire regiment Manila, P.I. Will sail for the U.S. Nov. 14, 1907, and take station at Ft. Douglas, Utah.
16th Inf.—Entire regiment Manila, P.I. Will sail for the U.S. Aug. 14, 1907, and will take station as follows: Hqs., band and E, F, G, H, I, K, L and M, Ft. Crook, Neb.; A, B, C and D to Ft. Logan H. Roots, Ark.
17th Inf.—Hqs., and A, B, C, D, E, F, G and H, Havana, Cuba; I, K, L and M, Ft. McPherson, Ga.
18th Inf.—Entire regiment Ft. Leavenworth, Kas. Will sail for Manila Oct. 5, 1907, and relieve 15th Infantry.
19th Inf.—Hqs., band, and A, B, C, D, Ft. Bliss, Tex.; E, F, G, H, Ft. McIntosh, Tex.; I, K, L and M, Ft. Reno, Okla.
20th Inf.—Hqs., A, B, C, D, I, K, L and M, Presidio of Monterey, Cal.; E, F, G and H, Honolulu, H.I.
21st Inf.—Hqs., A, B, C, D, E, G, H, I, K, L and M, at Ft. Logan, Colo.; F, Whipple Bks., Ariz.
22d Inf.—Hqs., and A, B, D, I, K, L and M, Ft. McDowell, Cal.; C, E, F, G and H, Presidio of Monterey, Cal.
23d Inf.—Address Camp Captain John Smith, Jamestown Exposition, Norfolk, Va.
24th Inf.—Manila, P.I.
25th Inf.—Ordered to Manila. Address at present San Francisco, Cal.
26th Inf.—Manila, P.I.
27th Inf.—Hqs., A, B, C, D, E, F, G and H, Havana, Cuba; I, K, L and M, Ft. Sheridan, Ill.
28th Inf.—Hqs., and A, B, C, D, E, F, G and H, Havana, Cuba; I, K, L and M, Ft. Snelling, Minn.
29th Inf.—A, B, C, D, E, F, I, K, L and M, Ft. Douglas, Utah; G and H, Ft. Duchesne, Utah. To sail for Manila Aug. 5, 1907, and relieve 13th Infantry.
30th Inf.—Manila, P.I.
31st Inf.—Provisional Regiment—Hqs., and A, B, C, D and E, San Juan; F, G and H, Henry Bks., Cayey.
Philippine Scouts—Cos. 1 to 50, Manila, P.I.
All mail for troops in the Philippines should be addressed Manila, P.I.
All mail for troops in Cuba should be addressed to Havana.

ARMY TORPEDO PLANTERS.

GENERAL HENRY J. HUNT—1st Lieut. Alfred A. Maybach, C.A., commanding. Ft. Hancock, N.J., to July 15, then to Ft. Totten, N.Y., the permanent station of the vessel. Enlisted detachment from 54th Co., C.A., on board.
GENERAL HENRY KNOX—Capt. Frank G. Mauldin, C.A., commanding. 1st Lieut. Lloyd B. Magruder, C.A., attached. Ft. Adams, R.I. Enlisted detachment 57th Co., C.A., on board.
COLONEL GEORGE ARMISTEAD—Capt. Frank K. Ferguson, C.A., commanding. 1st Lieut. Galdan U. Tompkins, C.A., attached. Ft. Adams, R.I. Enlisted detachment from 58th Co., C.A., on board.
MAJOR SAMUEL RINGGOLD—Capt. George T. Patterson, C.A., commanding. 1st Lieut. Richard H. Jordan, C.A., at-

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Members of the Army of the Philippines residing in or on duty in the Philippine Islands, may procure the insignia of the organization at Manila, without cost of import duty, by addressing Nathan O. Noah, adjutant of Camp Lawton, of Manila, P.I., Army of the Philippines, in care of Executive Bureau, Manila, P.I. enclosing membership card (which will be returned), and cost of insignia ordered. Arrangements have been made with Hancock & Co., of Manila, to manufacture these emblems, and may be procured as above stated.

FOREIGN ITEMS OF INTEREST.

The United Service Gazette declares that there is only one practical way to remedy the defects of the present system of cooking in the British army, and that is by providing a properly trained staff of cooks, and keeping them intact in the same way that pioneers, signallers, and even police, are maintained in a battalion. Men might even be specially enlisted as cooks, or, better still, the arrangement obtaining in the navy might be copied. Anything would be better than the present irresponsible, unsatisfactory, and wholly inexcusable system.

The Ejército Español announces that the War Minister has ordered one of the Spanish officers who were sent to Germany for instruction in 1906, to train a section of recruits according to the German method and procedure. The German system of training will then be compared with that in use in Spain for the benefit of the Tactical Commission charged with the drafting of reforms in the regulations now in force.

A report by the West Indian Committee of the British House of Commons deals with the absence of British war vessels during the recent West Indian troubles in the following strong language: "The grave danger to life and property, and the loss of prestige of British rule resulting from the policy initiated in 1905 of withdrawing His Majesty's troops and ships from the West Indies, have been demonstrated by the disturbances in British Guiana in November, 1905, the events subsequent to the earthquake in Jamaica on Jan. 14, 1907, and the rioting in St. Lucia in April, 1907. The immense distance between many of the West Indian colonies seems to be imperfectly appreciated at home, and while the committee have learned with satisfaction that a second cruiser is to be sent out to the West Indies, they have continued to endeavor strongly to impress upon the government the need of further steps being taken to remove the sense of isolation and neglect which must inevitably result from a continuance of the present policy of isolation."

Field Marshal Sir Frederick Haines has just completed sixty-eight years of service in the British army. It is forty-two years since he became a general officer, twenty-six since he left India as commander-in-chief, and seventeen since he received the baton.

In the course of a recent debate on naval affairs in the Italian Chamber of Deputies Signor Arlotto, a Neapolitan deputy, who has been the reporter on the Naval Budget and has long made a close study of problems of naval defense, laid down three axioms of Italian naval policy which were generally approved; first, that the Italian navy should be larger than that of any of the other nations which have coasts exclusively in the Mediterranean basin, that is to say, Austria-Hungary; secondly, that Italy's naval strength should be such as to make her alliance worth having by any great power which has interests in the Mediterranean, that is to say, Great Britain; and thirdly, that it should be sufficient to protect the national commerce and Italians living abroad.

According to the Militär Wochenblatt a school for cyclists will shortly be formed in each of the six divisions of the Swedish army, and in the military district of Gotland. Each school will have a personnel of one lieutenant, two non-commissioned officers, and fifteen men. There exists at present only one cyclist section at Gotland.

It was announced at the recent International Red Cross Conference in London that the awards of the Marie Feodorowna prizes established by the Dowager Empress of Russia have been made. For the best method of discovering and lifting the wounded on the battlefield, the

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prize, approximating \$3,000, has been divided equally between a Finnish cart and an English Hathaway cart. In the section for stretchers and vehicles for conveying wounded to bandaging posts with the least suffering, or methods of rescuing at sea, the prize was divided between France with the Aufreut apparatus and Germany with the Linxweiler appliances. In the section for ambulances, railway carriages on board ship, etc., and the final removal of the wounded, the prize fell equally to Germany and Holland, the former winning with the Döcker method and the latter with the Boland bicycle stretcher.

Following is the program of the Italian grand maneuvers of this year according to the Italia Militare e Marina. The maneuvers will last for ten days, from Aug. 28 to Sept. 6, and will be held in the high Novara district, in the country between the Tessin and the Sesia, and in localities which will be notified later. The Red side will be commanded by Lieutenant General Majnoni, and the Blue by Lieutenant General Roger. Lieutenant General Pedotti will be Chief Umpire, and Lieutenant General Saletta director of maneuvers. The 1st, 2d and 3d Army Corps will take part in them, or altogether about 55,000 men. The Alpini, who will be carrying out their usual mountain maneuvers, will not participate in them.

It is stated by the Internationale Revue that the Commission on the reorganization of the Japanese army has unanimously pronounced in favor of the creation of mounted infantry. At the same time, the budget for 1907 contains no credit for that purpose. The following is the manner in which the Commission has expressed itself on the subject: "Owing to the incessant improvements in firearms, cavalry charges will become more and more rare. The fatigue of the horses after an attack of this nature is always very great, and the energy of the pursuit must consequently suffer. On the other hand, with mounted infantry the horses can rest during the fight, and thus be fresh and available for the pursuit. Another advantage of mounted infantry is that it is as fit for defensive as for offensive action, which cannot be said of cavalry."

The body of Lieutenant Leake, who was one of the two British army officers who made a balloon ascension before King Edward and Prince Fushimi at Aldershot four weeks ago, was found in the sea near Bridport, England, June 29. The body of Lieutenant Caulfield, his companion, was picked up at sea near Weymouth on June 23.

Danser's Arnee Zeitung states that the six groups of Bulgarian divisional cavalry have been each increased from two to three squadrons and transformed into regiments. The six new regiments, with the four already existing of four squadrons each, will be grouped into three brigades. When this organization is completed, the Bulgarian cavalry will consist of two brigades of three regiments, one brigade (the 3d) of four regiments, and one Guards regiment of three squadrons, making a total of thirty-seven regular squadrons.

British army orders for June stipulate that classes of instruction in French and German will be formed at certain large military centers, and leave of absence will be granted to a limited number of officers to proceed abroad, for the purpose of studying languages in the countries in which they are spoken, including Russia, China or Japan. Grants of money will be made under certain conditions to repay officers to some extent for expenses incurred.

What are described as "grave irregularities" are charged against the British naval authorities in a report just made public by the Parliamentary Committee on Public Accounts. The committee states that a widespread

custom has been the acceptance of commissions from contractors by petty officers. Severe disciplinary measures have been adopted to suppress the practice. Strong objection is made to the action of the Admiralty in contracting for the construction of the armored cruisers Invincible, Inflexible and Indomitable without competition, although the Admiralty officials explained that they wished to keep the plans secret. The committee finds that the builders of the battleship King Edward VII. secretly patched up a defective cast rudder, which the government was obliged to replace. The report of the committee says: "We hope it will not again be our duty to investigate a case where a British firm, for commercial advantage, will callously hazard the lives of hundreds of their fellow countrymen."

A recent issue of Streffer's Militärische Zeitschrift contains a curious article by a major in the Austrian service on the effect, moral and physical, of the wounds inflicted by the modern rifle bullet. Many of the Japanese themselves have lamented the small stopping power of the bullet fired from their rifle, but it would seem that there is not, after all, a very appreciable difference between the effects of the various descriptions of bullets fired from the small caliber rifles in possession of modern armies, and that the Russian rifle of 8 mm. had no proportionately greater stopping power than the 6.5 mm. rifle of the Japanese. But while it is said that the Japanese express themselves as perfectly satisfied with the power of their rifle bullet to put an enemy hors de combat equally with that of the Russian rifle, the inquiries and experiences of the Austrian officer, who contributes the article to the Militärische Zeitschrift, go to show that no wounded man on either side remained longer in the fighting line than he could help. The author of the article cites a case in which during the battle of Mukden a company of Japanese infantry, of a strength of ninety men, attacked a Russian party holding the opposite bank of the river. The attack was carried through with great spirit until the Japanese arrived under the river bank, when the Russians evacuated the position, evidently believing that their fire had been without any effect. It was only then that forty out of the ninety Japanese discovered that they had been wounded during the advance. The company commander only made the same discovery in his own case by seeing the water of the river reddened by his blood. Here there was apparent no physical effect of the wounds so long as the men had been sustained by the fury and excitement of the advance. But on seeing that they were wounded all, from the officer downwards, experienced the moral effect of their injuries, and all at once felt that they could advance no further.

The Dalmie Vostok (Far East), a Russian journal published in Harbin, makes some interesting comment upon the appearance and discipline of the Chinese army under its new system of training. Certain Chinese troops having been sent through Harbin on their way to Hailar and Tsitsikhar in northern Manchuria, "it was astonishing to observe the order, the discipline of the men, the energetic will of the chiefs. To our shame it was impossible to compare this transport with that of our (Russian) troops. Neither noise, cries, nor disorder, no soldiers wandering on the rails, or running after the train. The Chinese remain quietly in the wagons. An officer passes, the men descend, take his orders and instantly return. Not the least bother or dispute with the railway porters or guards. The Chinese do not break windows nor steal planks to use as stretchers in the carriages. They neither get out improperly dressed nor crowd the stations. Looking at the scene one is tempted to ask, Are these the same Chinese who quite lately fell on to the trains like savages to get work, or are these the representatives of another nation? With the former the bamboo sticks of the police used with the greatest vigor, could scarcely preserve order. Now a word suffices to maintain an almost pedantic obedience. How much has been said as to the impossibility of making good soldiers out of the Chinese? Yet the new troops constitute a perfectly working machine, they execute the orders of their chiefs with combined docility and intelligence."

It is stated definitely by the Russki Invalid that the construction of the Korean railway between Fusan and Wigu, which was commenced by the Japanese on the very day following the opening of hostilities, that is to say in February, 1904, is now practically completed throughout its length. Work is, however, still in progress on a large bridge over the Yalu in view of the prolongation of this railway to Mukden. The spot chosen for the bridge is a little below and opposite Antung, which town was opened to foreign trade in October, 1903, by treaty between the Chinese, the United States, and Japan. This new bridge

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carrying the railway over the Yalu is of enormous military importance to the Japanese, as giving them a permanent crossing over the river and assuring them of being able, in the event of future operations in Manchuria, to be independent of the line Niuchuang-Mukden, the use of which, by the terms of the treaty of Portsmouth, is forbidden to military supplies in time of war.

The United Service Gazette of London, which stated some time ago that the introduction of the civilian element into the Army Pay Department had brought about most unsatisfactory and disagreeable consequences, and that the advisability of reverting to the status quo was under consideration by the Finance Department at the War Office, now announces that matters have come to a head, and the financial authorities having become convinced, much against their will, that their experiment with civilian labor was a mistake, have decided to stop it, and the system which obtained before the advent of civilian clerks is to be reverted to.

Surgeon Kirchenberger, of the German army, in an article in Der Militärarzt, recommends that soldiers should be supplied with elastic bandages for the arrest of hemorrhage in the wounded. In the Russo-Japanese War seventeen of the wounded in a division of 13,000 men died of hemorrhage. This would mean a whole battalion in an army of forty-five divisions. That could be avoided if the bearers were supplied with elastic bandages. The common elastic bandages spoil very readily and can not be kept on hand. He suggests the use of elastic bands (garters sewed together to a width of about two or three centimeters) or five to eight elastic strings woven together. A hook is sewed on one end and a loop on the other. If in case of a campaign the societies of the Red Cross begin at once to make these bandages, many of them can be made in a short time. These can be given to even man of the troops. A soldier should perhaps only be supplied with a material which makes a complete obstruction impossible, so that the bandage may remain for four to six hours without fear of gangrene.

The French military balloon, the Patrie, directed by army officers, made an ascent Monday morning, July 8, from the grounds at Mendon and maneuvered in every direction for some time, passing over the Grand Boulevard at a rapid rate. Thousands stopped to witness its flight. A Herald despatch says: "After an hour or two spent in maneuvering, the balloon returned to the hangar at Mendon, which it reached with perfect ease. Its dirigibility was amply proved and its average speed was forty kilometers an hour. It repeatedly made a speed of fifty kilometers. The Patrie will be attached to the fortress of Verdun."

The Norsk Militär Tidsskrift gives the following interesting information regarding the distribution of new field service matériel issued to the various Swedish units in war: The company now gets 3 wirenippers, 12 jointed saws, 100 spades, 48 axes, and 3 compasses as portable tools. The company transport is increased by one

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full capacity to turn out Dreadnought armament for British and foreign ships. As many as 120 12-inch guns are now being built in England. The Japanese commissioners found that the British gunmakers had not expanded their plants proportionately to the demand for big guns created by the general adoption of the Dreadnought armament, while the Krupps within two years have enlarged their plant at Essen by extensions costing \$15,000,000 and increased the staff from 24,000 to 30,000 men.

THE U.S.S. INDIANA.

"Caelum, non animus, mutant qui trans mare currunt." Virgil's Aeneid, Bk. IV.
When beautiful Aphrodite sprung
From ocean's foam in all her glory,
The waves in rapturous wonder hung,
The winds were mute—so runs the story;
And with new life and passion warmed,
In siren tones as sweet as manna,
The first word that the goddess formed
Was

"INDIANA."

Aye, Indiana, famed afar
For high enterprise and deeds of mettle,
Whose colors rushed, a blazing star,
Vanward in Santiago's battle;
Known and beloved through all the land,
From mountain slope to green Savannah,
No name such interest doth command
As

"INDIANA."

But now, they say, we're growing old
And obsolete—our power is waning;
Yet, on the range, our own we hold,
New records and new prestige gaining;
While in each skilled aquatic feat—
From Portsmouth southward to Havana
Who leads the whole Atlantic Fleet?
The

"INDIANA."

The prizes earned by skill and brawn,
Trophy and cup and gleaming urn,
Silver and gold as bright as dawn,
Have brought the ship down by the stern!
Proud spoils of many a victory won
Mid joyous throngs who cried, "Hosanna!"
With oar and sail, with glove and gun
The

"INDIANA."

And when the home port's reached at last,
With loving eyes and tender greeting
Sweethearts and wives are gathering fast,
"All journeys end in lovers' meeting";
Then sweet reunion will prevail,
And thou wilt be there too, alanna,
Core of my heart! with joy to hail
The

"INDIANA."

—WILL STOKES, U.S. Navy.

*Freely translated: "They change their climate, but not their love, who sail the seas."
—W.S.

NATURE FAKE.

After all, John Burroughs's story is the best, and, as I saw it in the Sun, it's true. A lieutenant of an English regiment stationed in Africa was hunting for big game. He was fearless, but for some reason he hesitated to shoot at the great lioness that approached. Nearer and nearer she came, and was limping. The big-hearted soldier took out the thorn that he saw was in her foot and she limped away gratefully. And the Britisher forgot the incident.

Not so with her ladyship. She returned the next night, looked over the roster of the regiment, and ate every officer that ranked the lieutenant, who, of course, by

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her act of gratitude, was made a colonel.—
New York Sun.

The following list of patents granted June 11 is sent by Messrs. Wilkinson, Fisher and Witherspoon, attorneys at law, Washington, D.C.: Cartridge, Hudson Maxim; firearm, John J. Murphy; naval landing gun and carriage, Robert P. Stout and Frederick G. Hughes; gun-stock, Walter S. Alves; intrenching tool, George F. Elliott, U.S. Marine Corps; breech-operating mechanism for ordnance, Samuel N. McClean; apparatus for manufacture of smokeless powder, George W. Gentieu; anchor-projectile, Everett Mingus; portable stretcher, couch, hammock, or chair, Hedley J. Thomson; gun-sight telescope, Emil Donitz. Granted June 18: Life-saving apparatus for submarine boats, Oscar A. C. Oehlner; gun-sight, Henry M. Cremer; feed mechanism for automatic magazine guns, Hermann Lehmann; rifle or shotgun, Ernest O. Johnson; device for transporting ships, Earl C. West and Albert F. Wolter; ammunition vehicle, Wilhelm Mayer. Granted June 25: floating drydock, Elias Gunnell; single-trigger mechanism for firearms, George H. Parkin and William B. Parkin; instrument for measuring and correcting errors of gun-fire, Julian L. Latimer; appliance for loading ships with coal or the like, William Bisset; automobile torpedo, Gregory C. Davison, U.S. Navy; heater for torpedoes, Gregory C. Davison, U.S. Navy. Granted July 2: Ejector for breech-loading fire-arms, George F. Schaffer; breech-loading firearm, Alfred G. La Riviere and William Ferguson; front sight, Webster L. Mabie; gun, Esidore A. Tommasini; one-pounder machine-gun, Samuel N. McClean; single-trigger mechanism for double-barrel guns, Leslie L. Curtis; illuminating attachment for sights for ordnance, George N. Saegmuller; trap and target shooting apparatus, Smith M. McCloud; target, Robert H. Furry.



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